

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 682.—VOL. XXIV.] SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854. [WITH A SUPPLEMENT, SIXPENCE.

## THE WAR AND ITS CRITICS.

MR. DISRAELI and Lord Derby are of opinion that, if Lord Aberdeen had not been Prime Minister, there would have been no necessity for a war against Russia. Lord John Russell has interpreted this to mean, that the Emperor Nicholas would have been so frightened by the talent arrayed against him, if Lord Derby had continued in office, and Mr. Disraeli had still led the House of Commons, and controlled the national finances as Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he would have withdrawn his unjust pretensions on the Turks, disavowed Prince Menschikoff, and allowed the Sultan to remain in undisturbed possession of his provinces and possessions. Mr. Disraeli was too modest to accept the definition; though it is possible, as Lord John Russell hinted, that it may, nevertheless, remain the "private conviction" of the right hon. gentleman. Perhaps, however, Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli entertain no such inordinate ideas of their own importance; but simply assert that the war might have been prevented by any Minister who should have displayed more vigour at an earlier period. If this be their opinion they will find many persons to agree with them; though it may be urged against this supposition that the Emperor of Russia may have been so determined upon war, or the seizure of Turkish provinces, that he would have persevered in his unjust claims, even although Great Britain should have declared war against him immediately after the passage of the Pruth. If this supposition be correct—and there are no means of proving it to be erroneous—the arguments of Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli fall to the ground. Nothing would have been gained by such policy but a war a twelvemonth older than it is. If by such a stroke of decision they could have brought it a twelvemonth nearer to its close, there would be reason to lament that they had not the opportunity of proving their superior capacity. Perhaps these eminent statesmen have asked themselves the question—always supposing the Czar to have been as obstinate and wrong-headed with a Derby, a Malmesbury, and a Disraeli in power in this country, as he has proved himself while Lord Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, and Lord Clarendon were in office—whether Great Britain might not have found herself without allies in the quarrel? If the display of patience under provocation—of a sincere desire to maintain the peace of the world, if it could be main-

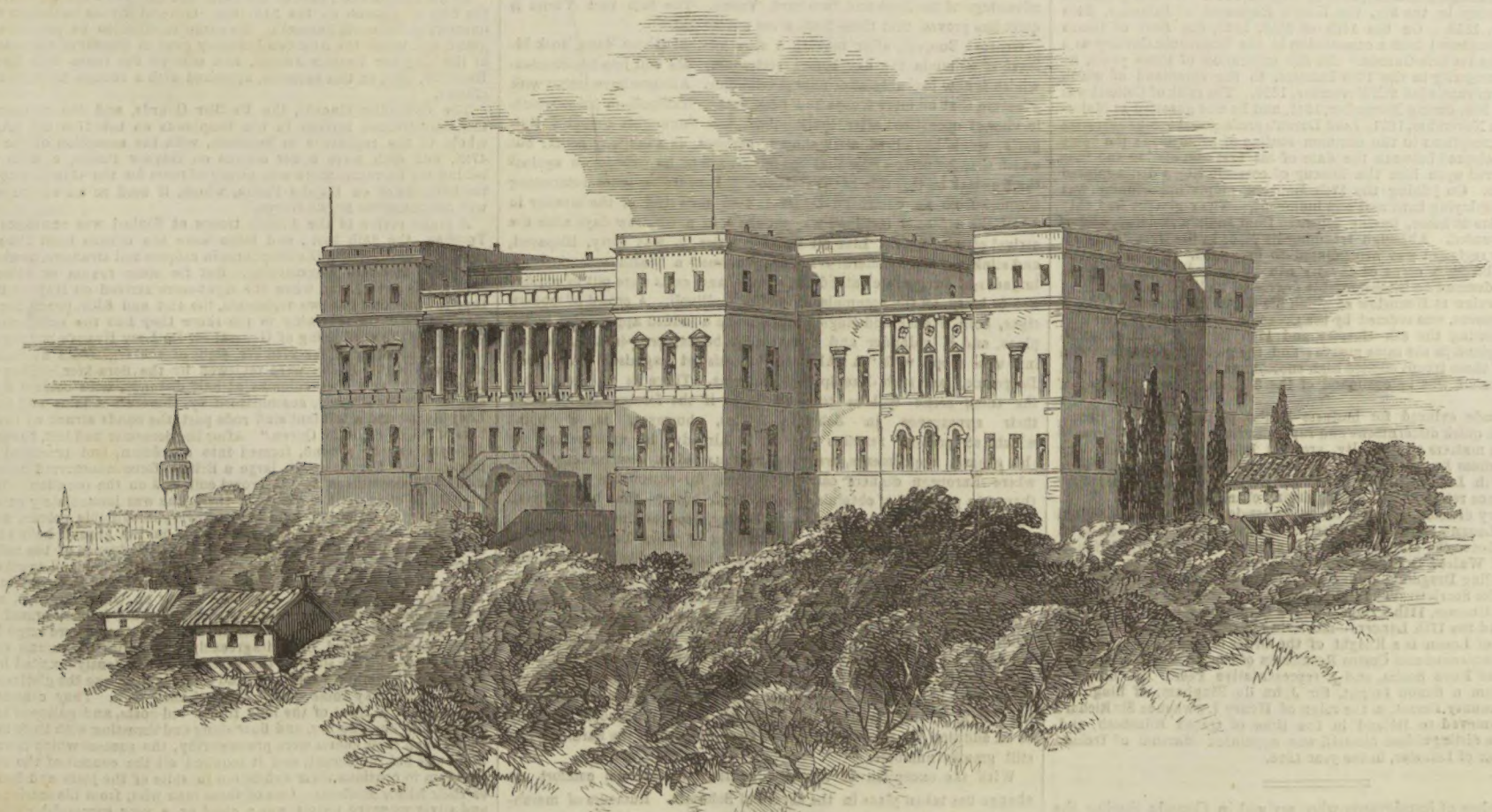
tained with honour—of a reliance upon the good faith and sanity of the Czar as long as it was possible to believe in them—of the exhaustion of all modes of persuasion and reasonable forms of compromise; if all this had the effect of placing the Czar more emphatically and flagrantly in the wrong, and of enlisting on the side of justice, not only Great Britain, but France—and not only these two mighty, and, we may say, invincible States, but the Emperor of Austria, and the sympathy of all Germany, it is surely no matter for lamentation that Lord

Derby and Mr. Disraeli were deprived of the chance of embroiling us prematurely. There is so much confidence to be placed in the sobering and sedative effects of office upon the rashness of public men, that it may safely be predicated of the ex-Ministers—that it is the peculiar atmosphere of the Opposition benches which loosens their tongues against their successors; and that, if they had remained in office, they would have thought themselves justified in exhausting negotiation before rushing into war; and fortunate if their efforts, like those of the present Ministry, had leagued against the wrong-doer all that is great, powerful, and civilised in Europe.

We must, however, do these statesmen the justice to say that they do not seek to render the war unpopular. They may cavil against the Ministry, with the object of proving how much better a Ministry their own would have been; but they do not strive to abate the ardour of their countrymen in a just cause, or raise impediments to the successful prosecution and termination of the contest. That task is reserved for those who cry "Peace, peace!" where there is not and cannot be peace; and who continually dwell upon the costliness and horrors of war, as if they made the discovery for the first time, and as if every man of common sense were not as fully impressed as they are with its manifold evils. One public journal, which at an early period of the controversy raised by the Czar, supported his claims, but afterwards lent its powerful advocacy to the cause of European right, has, within the last few days, made the notable discovery that the war is a "people's war," and that "the people" will have to pay for it "very dearly indeed." If the journal in question means by the phrase that the war is one which has been forced upon the Government by popular clamour, and that the Government would not otherwise have undertaken it, we think it does both the Government and the people a wrong. The war is not a "people's war," in the narrow sense of the word, but a national one, in the broadest sense of the term. As regards its cost, the people, high and low, are well aware that wars are expensive—"very expensive indeed," but they are quite prepared to bear the burden. The war is an unfortunate necessity, and its burdens are inevitable; and neither individuals nor nations are wise if they complain of what cannot be honourably avoided. The British public is neither ashamed nor afraid of the task before it, but accepts the war with all its responsibilities.



THE EARL OF LUCAN, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH CAVALRY DIVISION FOR THE EAST.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



LORD RAGLAN'S QUARTERS (LATE THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY), AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



The people have no sympathy with those who seek to abate their enthusiasm by useless lamentations about hardships that must be endured, and expenses that must be borne. They have entered upon the struggle with a spirit which will save them many millions of money—because it is the omen and the forerunner of victory. To begrudge their money would be to lengthen the war; and they are too prudent and far-sighted to indulge in any such meanness, however much some of their pretended friends would urge it upon them by their gratuitous condolences.

There is another class of persons in Parliament who, while they approve of the war, do not approve of any criticisms upon it, or upon the conduct of the officers engaged. The hon. member for West Surrey has made himself more conspicuous than others in this respect. Discarding the "unknown tongues," with the renown of which he is so commonly associated, Mr. Drummond speaks in the well-known tongue of Billingsgate, and designates all the gentlemen whom the London journals at great cost despatch to the seat of war, to gather and communicate the most authentic intelligence, as "gabbling gossips," and as "gabbling purveyors of slander for London." Mr. Drummond states that the lamented Sir John Moore was "sacrificed" by the London press—and that the newspaper correspondents of that day, "so continually irritated Sir John Moore's susceptible mind, that he was always thinking what the London press would say, instead of bending all his endeavours to preserve the troops committed to his care." If the hero of Corunna were his friend, Mr. Drummond has taken an eccentric mode of proving the wisdom of the proverbial saying of "save us from our friends." His statement—if a true one—is the severest condemnation that could be passed upon a military commander. The truly great man profits by just criticism, and despises that which is unjust. The criticism of public events is an element in the life of a free nation, and no man worthy to serve Great Britain is unduly sensitive to public opinion. The case of Admiral Dundas, which called forth Mr. Drummond's attack upon the press, and upon the memory of Sir John Moore, is one in point. It is true that considerable dissatisfaction was expressed at the inactivity of the Black Sea fleet, and that comments, more or less wise, or foolish, as the case may be, were made, upon what was considered the supineness of the British Admiral. But all these criticisms have fallen harmless. They were natural in the then temper of the nation, and every sailor in the fleet shared the impatience of the people at home, and longed for the opportunity of coming to close quarters with the enemy. The opportunity at last presented itself: war was officially declared, and Admiral Dundas brushed away his momentary unpopularity, and did what was expected of him at Odessa, in a style which leads to the anticipation that, if Sebastopol remain much longer in the possession of Russia, it will not be the fault of the gallant Admirals or the united sailors of France and England. Mr. Drummond and those who do not wish to read the graphic intelligence provided by the newspapers, and which no other agency could communicate, may, if they please, remain in the dark concerning the progress of the war, until the dry, official despatches of the *London Gazette*, a month or two after date, shall divulge the bare facts of a victory. But if they choose to remain ignorant of matters that so vividly interest their countrymen, they may, at all events, refrain from libelling the character of the honourable and accomplished gentlemen who perform the arduous duties of foreign correspondents of the London press. These correspondents, doubtless, commit mistakes, which are inevitable to all who are compelled to form hasty judgments, and to write in a hurry; but there is not the slightest reason to accuse them of being slanderers. No one begrudges liberty of speech to members of Parliament; but it is a happy thing for England that freedom is not confined to that assembly.

#### MAJOR-GENERAL THE EARL OF LUCAN.

In this week's number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS we present our readers with an admirable Portrait of Major-General the Earl of Lucan, appointed to command the cavalry division now in course of embarkation for the seat of war.

His Lordship entered the service, as an Ensign, in the 6th or Royal First Warwickshire Regiment, 29th of August, 1816. He was promoted to a Lieutenantcy in the 8th, the King's Regiment of Infantry, 24th of December, 1818. On the 16th of May, 1822, the Earl of Lucan (then Lord Bingham) held a commission in the Household Cavalry as a Captain in the 1st Life Guards. At the expiration of three years, he purchased a majority in the 17th Lancers, to the command of which Lord Bingham succeeded 9th November, 1826. The rank of Colonel was conferred on him during November, 1841, and he was gazetted as Major-General 11th November, 1851. Lord Lucan's professional career offers one of the few exceptions to the common routine of promotion; ten years only having elapsed between the date of his first commission and that which conferred upon him the honour of commanding a distinguished cavalry corps. On joining the 17th Lancers, ample opportunity was offered for displaying both zeal and judgment. The regiment had only been two years at home, having returned from India a skeleton, and of course dismounted. Although retaining its place in the *Army List*, virtually a new regiment was necessitated to be raised. Obstacles to be surmounted before a corps of cavalry can be embodied and rendered serviceable, demand no inconsiderable degree of ability to surmount.

The last review at Hounslow at which his Royal Highness the Duke of York was present, was ordered by the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of inspecting the 8th Hussars and 17th Lancers, both of which reached England in the same month; and the general appearance and efficiency of these troops elicited high encomiums from the Duke. Lord William Russell was in command of the 8th, and Lord Bingham of the 17th.

The aptitude evinced for business by the present Earl of Lucan, coupled with quick discernment and rapid decision, when called upon to determine in matters of difficulty, are well known and appreciated by those with whom he has served. No regiment was in finer condition than the 17th Lancers when under his Lordship's control, and they have ever since retained that distinguishing characteristic.

The cavalry division intended for active service in Turkey, and placed under Lord Lucan's control, comprises two brigades—the heavy and light. The first includes the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, the 5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoon Guards, the 1st Royal Dragoons, and the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, under the orders of Brigadier-General the Hon. J. Yorke Scarlett. The light brigade is formed by the 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars, the 18th Light Dragoons and the 17th Lancers—mustering in all 2000 sabres.

The Earl of Lucan is a Knight of the Order of St. Anne of Russia, and Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of county Mayo, in Ireland, a Baronet of Nova Scotia, and a representative Peer. His Lordship descends from a Saxon knight, Sir John de Bingham, of Bingham's Melcombe, county Dorset, in the reign of Henry I.; whence Sir Richard Bingham removed to Ireland in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and, having there distinguished himself, was appointed Marshal of Ireland and Governor of Leinster, in the year 1598.

The number of immigrants who arrived in Canada during the half-year ending September 30, 1853, was 36,699, and yet the supply of labour falls greatly short of the demand.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

#### THE WAR ON THE DANUBE.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SCHUMLA, 18th April, 1854.

An engagement has already taken place between the Turkish and Russian outposts. I have not been able to ascertain the date of this affair, but it is certain that a combat of small proportions has been fought at Karasu. It was between two squadrons of Russian Cossacks, and a body of Turkish Irregulars. The latter lost twenty-five men killed, the loss of the former is stated at fifty. Whether the Russians passed Karasu, after this affair, or not, it is impossible to say at present.

Yesterday, arrived here from Varna, General Bosquet, who commands one of the divisions of the French army. This General is forty-three years of age, is stout, short, and muscular, and reputed a good soldier. His past career has been chiefly in the artillery.

The same ceremonies which marked the arrival of the messenger bearing Ismail Pacha's firman, were performed yesterday at his departure. A regiment of infantry turned out in its best, and all the Pachas accompanied the Mahabendi outside the town, when he speeded back on his journey, in the direction of Varna. It became known, during the ceremony, that important intelligence had reached Omer Pacha from Belgrade, to the effect that Austria and Prussia had declared war against Russia. There was consequently an air of elation in the Pachas, which marked their interest in such good tidings.

We hear from Constantinople that the town has been placed in a quasi state of siege, in consequence of the movement of the Greek population, of whom about 30,000, subjects of King Otho, have been expelled. Up to the latest dates known here, there were 18,000 French arrived at Gallipoli.

April 24.

Since the garrison of Silistria was summoned some weeks ago, the Russians have made great preparations to pass a force into Bulgaria at that point. A continuous line of batteries has been formed on the left bank of the Danube, opposite the town: these are pierced for two, three, four, and ten guns. As yet—that is, up to the latest date from the fortress—no pieces had been placed within the embrasures. The Russians have established their camp about 2000 yards below their lowest batteries, and they have occupied the large island contiguous to the Wallachian shore. Their communication is kept up by a bridge of boats. They are proceeding rapidly with works at that place, and they have brought up a flotilla from the Lower Danube, which lies at present at anchor about five miles below Silistria. The Turks have worked day and night to strengthen their positions opposite the Russian works; and they have occupied, and fortified with batteries, the island on the Bulgarian side. We may expect to hear of some warlike news from that quarter.

Whilst these preparations are proceeding at Silistria, we learn that a slight engagement took place about ten days ago at Kalafat. I give you the details as they arrive here, premising that I am not answerable for their correctness; and that the exact day of the engagement is as yet unknown, even to Omer Pacha, on account of an omission in Halim Pacha's despatch. It appears that the Russians made their appearance on the day in question with three regiments of cavalry, and a force of Cossacks, and remained in battle before the trenches of Kalafat. They had with them a battery of eight field pieces. Hitherto, the Turks have permitted the enemy to remain in order of battle without attempting to molest them. On this occasion, however, Halim Pacha determined to attack them, and moved out with two regiments of cavalry and a battery of six guns. The entire force of Bashi-bozouks also accompanied him. How long the engagement lasted, or how it commenced, is not as yet known here. The Turks, however, assert that the Russians were unable to resist the attack, and that they retired towards Maglavitz, where a force of infantry turned out and prevented the further advance of Halim Pacha. The ground was found strewn with Russian kalpaks (casques), swords, lances, and carbines, to the amount, it is said of 300, or thereabout. The loss of the Turks in the affair was 18 men killed and 32 wounded. That of the Russians is not stated. Equally vague accounts as to dates and details are current here of a landing of English from their ships at Kustendji. The Russians, it was said had not occupied that town on account of the presence of one or two British vessels, but this was erroneous. When our men landed they found themselves opposed by a body of Cossacks, who fired at them from some light field-pieces. The ships' guns, however, put to flight the Cossacks, and our men returned to their ships. Such is the version of the story here. We hear, besides, that the English and French fleets, having returned from Sebastopol, where fourteen Russian sail of the line and several frigates were seen with sails bent, and apparently ready for sea, have made their way to Odessa, which they bombarded. It was feared that the Russians might take advantage of the time and bombard Varna. The fact that Varna is quiet has proved that these fears were unfounded.

General Bosquet, after making a stay here of three days, took his leave of Schumla the day before yesterday. He will join his division, which is now probably at or near Adrianople. All here have learnt with pleasure that no more troops had been sent to Gallipoli—a point which, in view of operations after the Russians had thoroughly occupied Bulgaria, would have been well chosen, perhaps, as a military point; but which must be useless now that operations are to be carried on against the Russians on this side of the Balkans. I heard a most interesting account from an officer on General Bosquet's staff of the manner in which the aspect of Gallipoli was changed in a very few days after the arrival of our forces. Like all Turkish cities, it was dirty, ill-paved, and stinking. The Generals instantly formed a health commission—brigades of sweepers cleansed the streets, and carts were put in requisition to carry off the accumulated filth of Gallipoli. A crowd of modern signs, both French and English, then made a sudden appearance in the place, and H ighlander and Zouave might be seen, arm-in-arm, walking into wine shops, with "A l'Alliance Francaise et Anglaise," "Aux deux Drapeaux," and such-like appropriate signs. There is no doubt that the same scene will be renewed here, if the foreign troops make their appearance in Schumla. This, however, is a point which at present remains dubious. Already, in anticipation of the general requirements, we have inaugurated a new hostelry here, where European dinners can be obtained for reasonable prices; and there is a prospect of obtaining, even, fresh butter—that luxury of all luxuries—which is not to be had in Turkey, because the Turks do not make it. It may serve to give a faint idea of what Turkish eating is merely to say, that butter is unknown, that hog's lard is prohibited, and that oil is too expensive. The fat with which meat is prepared is therefore a sort of dripping, from beef or mutton, preserved in hides, of which the skinny side out and the woolly side in, forms a compact and solid, but by no means a sweet-scented, mass. Great hopes are entertained by all the Europeans here of an improvement in articles of cooking when the English and French armies arrive. The nearer they approach, the more glad they appear; and they therefore hail with joy the arrival of the *Himalaya* and *Cambrian* at Constantinople, not only as an addition to the present armed strength, but as the harbingers of still greater numbers.

With the exception of this new addition to material comfort, no change has taken place in the aspect of Schumla. Rumours of marching orders, counter orders, and all the false alarms incident to a period of war, are of course current, but they are only believed by the credu-

lous. Omer Pacha appears to spend most of his time in daily visits to the fortifications of the town, some of which are at considerable distances at the mouth of the passes. These passes are not generally picturesque, notwithstanding their ruggedness. If the sides of the hills were covered with forest, instead of underwood—if the stone of which the hills are composed were granite, and not that soft, white, limestone that crumbles when exposed to the atmosphere—the landscape would, perhaps, be nobler than it is. There are still, however, some contrasts of great effect to be seen in ascending the steep acclivities that surround one on every side. Where the hills rise abruptly, vegetation is scarce; the white limestone glares in the sun, and relieves itself on the pure blue sky; the pale-green tents shine out on the horizon like bright specks of light; and the soldiers, who toil along the ascents, and painfully carry their water and provisions, appear as negroes on the white and powdery way. As they ascend, their heads now and then upturned to gain a glance at their distant encampments, they seem like pilgrims pressing on to a place of worship. When they descend, their eyes can roam as will over every portion of the town. The flat brown roofs appear below them, clustered and combined like the shields in the Roman tortoise, and out start glaring white minarets like the lances of legions. Sheltered under the overhanging roofs, the people are invisible from above. The windings of the lines of human beings all seem to diverge from one point, to which other lines are converging perpetually. The heart of the mass is the market-place of Schumla, from which the main arteries carry a broad and ceaseless stream, which divides and divides again, to return by the veins. The market-place is consequently a mass of people on horseback, on foot, sitting, standing, loitering, and sauntering. Under the pent-houses sit the lazy Bashis, smoking their pipes and sipping their coffee. Vendors of every species of ware squat stolidly on the ground. Here are lines of children selling loaves; there vendors of sweet-stuffs, around whom are congregated flocks of consumers. They eat comfits, blanc-mange, mastic (made of starch and sugar), nougat (made of almonds, flour, and honey). Amidst the eaters, the drinkers, and smokers, the crowd waves to and fro. A peripatetic auctioneer rushes up and down the irregular square, taking bids for a musket, a tobacco-bag, a bridle, a pistol, or a cangear. An Arab shows the paces of a broken-down pony, and Pachas pass by with their chiboukjis, and are saluted by the guards at the corners with a clang which none but Turkish muskets can give. All this takes place in an irregular space, ill paved, full of mud, of litter, and holes, through which one stumbles, and jumps, and picks his steps, shoving his neighbour on one side, and making a way with difficulty. Then the place is a very Babel too. The Turks and the Arabs talk loud and hoarsely; the German, Hungarian, and Polish tongues are to be heard amidst the confusion; and the sweet Italian loses all its sweetness in the mouths of hoarse valets and bumptious apothecaries. If, in the midst of all this, one can conceive a very high wind to be blowing, and carrying through one's hair, into one's eyes, and over one's clothes, the minutest particles of white lime with which the atmosphere is impregnated, one has a faint idea of what is Schumla market-place.

April 25.

I hasten to inform you that intelligence of considerable importance has just arrived here. Perhaps the intelligence will have reached you by other channels than this, but this letter will serve to confirm it. On the 20th, I believe, the Turks left Kalafat in force, and advanced into Little Wallachia, driving the Russians before them. The latter did not stand at any point, but retired. Had Austria declared war, as was stated, one might conceive more easily the retreat of the Russians, who must have found a position in Little Wallachia dangerous; but it appears that, so far from declaring war, Austria and Prussia have determined to be neutral. This changes the aspect of affairs. Omer Pacha, at all events, deserves great praise for this advance, which I believe he has made at his own risk, and perhaps contrary to advice from other quarters.

P.S. The Turks, I hear, have actually taken Krajovo, after a battle, in which they captured several officers and men. This you will, no doubt, know the truth of before my letter reaches you.

#### ARRIVAL OF LORD RAGLAN AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

On the 28th ult. Lord Raglan arrived on board the *Emeu*, accompanied by Colonel Cator, commanding the artillery. The advent of the Commander-in-Chief is a great thing for the army, which until now was without that high authority which could be appealed to in cases of difficulty and decide what was to be done. The palace, formerly the residence of the Russian Ambassador, had been prepared for the reception of Lord Raglan. We have engraved the Palace upon the preceding page.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Constantinople on the 30th ult.; Marshal St. Arnaud may next be expected; and, last of all, the Duke of Cambridge. The latter, it is reported, has declined to avail himself of the palace prepared for his use by the Sultan. The Duke is unwilling to place himself in any respect above his commanding officer, Lord Raglan.

Sir De Lacy Evans, part of the Staff, and thirty-six horses, arrived in the *City of London* on the 24th ult. General Evans has taken up his quarters in Sellmieh Barracks. He came in time to be present at the grand ball which the Austrian Embassy gave in honour of the marriage of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and entered the room with Lord de Redcliffe, who, on this occasion, appeared with a retinue of British field officers.

The Grenadier Guards, the Fusilier Guards, and one company of the Coldstreams, arrived in the Bosphorus on the 27th ult. As the whole of the regiments at Sellmieh, with the exception of the 41st, 47th, and 49th, were under canvas on Hayder Pacha, a wide plain behind the barracks, there was plenty of room for the Guards either in the barracks or on Hayder Pacha, which, if used as an encampment, will accommodate 20,000 troops.

A grand review of the British troops at Soutari was announced for Tuesday, the 25th inst., and large were the crowds from Pera and Stamboul that crossed the Bosphorus in caïques and steamers, anxious to see some first-rate manoeuvring. But for some reason or other the review was put off, and when the sight-seers arrived on Hayder Pacha they saw nothing but two regiments, the 41st and 88th, practising field manoeuvres. On returning to the shore they had the satisfaction of witnessing the unshipping of General Sir De Lacy Evans's baggage.

On the morning of the 27th ult. eight of the regiments at Sellmieh and on Hayder Pacha were reviewed by the Seraskier. They were drawn up in two open columns at half distance, with colours flying; and as his Excellency, accompanied by Generals Adams and Sir De Lacy Evans and a brilliant staff rode past, the bands struck up the first bars of "God Save the Queen." After the Seraskier had left, the troops deployed on the ground, formed into a column, and practised field manoeuvres. Rarely has so large a British force manoeuvred before so motley an assemblage as the crowd collected on the occasion. Wherever the soldiers went, the front of their line was immediately occupied by an army of admiring followers, of every imaginable colour, and in all possible costumes, who squatted down on the ground before them, and never moved until, perhaps, pressed by an advance of the military force, when they took to their legs and ran, only to stop and squat down again the moment the line or the detachment became stationary. Amongst this crowd were dervishes riding on white donkeys, and a troop of Bashi-bozouks on very wretched-looking horses, armed with long lances, at the end of the points of which there were large black tufts, which reminded one disagreeably of bundles of human scalps. These dingy-looking sons of the desert were evidently excited by the newness of the military spectacle, and emulous to eclipse the glories of the infidel soldiery by some choice feats of their own. They commenced a sham fight in front of the long line of red-coats, and galloped to and fro, chasing one another, and flourishing and thrusting with their lances. But though their efforts were praiseworthy, the success which rewarded them was but indifferent, and it required all the conceit of the savage for them to continue their exhibition in spite of the jeers and hootings of their fellow Moslems. One of these men who, from his scarlet cloak and silver-mounted pistols, was a chief or a very successful robber, or both, was quite indefatigable in his antics, and never left off riding about and flourishing his lance until the last column of soldiers had



entered the gate of Selimieh, and the sounds of military music, heard fainter and fainter, at length died away in the vast corridors of that palace residence of the British soldier. Then, and then only, did he turn his horse's head, and rejoin his comrades in Scutari.

#### A DIPLOMATIC DISTURBANCE.

A good deal of uneasiness was excited at Constantinople towards the end of last month, by a dispute between General Baraguay d'Hilliers and the Porte, respecting the expulsion of certain Roman Catholic Greeks. Taking advantage of a single case, in which protection had been granted to a Greek merchant in consequence of the recommendation of Lord Stratford, the French Ambassador urged Redschid Pacha to grant the same indulgence to all Greeks who were Roman Catholics. This favour he obtained; but, as it would have led to many evils, Lord Stratford persuaded the Porte to recall the order for that purpose. General Baraguay d'Hilliers was much offended, and announced his intention of leaving Constantinople in forty-eight hours; but the quarrel was ultimately made up. The French Government does not approve of the conduct of the Ambassador. The Paris papers state that General Baraguay d'Hilliers is recalled, to assume an important command under the Emperor at the Camp of St. Omer; and that General Daumas is likely to be the new Ambassador.

#### A POLISH LEGION FOR THE EASTERN WAR.

The Polish emigrants, both at Constantinople and at Paris, do not hesitate at present to express their belief that the legion which they are so anxious to form in Turkey will receive the sanction of the Turkish, English, and French Governments. The great difficulty relative to the accomplishment of their hopes arises at present from want of money. The Porte requested General Wysocki and Colonel Count Zamolski to lay before it separately their suggestions as to the best means of arriving at the formation of the Legion. General Wysocki immediately sent in a plan, in which the effective force of the contemplated Polish Legion is set down for the commencement at two battalions of infantry, four squadrons of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. Nothing definitive had been done when the last letters left Constantinople.

At Paris there was a meeting of Poles at the Hôtel Lambert, the residence of Prince Czartoryski. About 400 were present, and the Prince pronounced an address, in which he alluded to the hope which he and his friends had now, they thought, reason to entertain that better days were dawning on Poland. He dwelt on the necessity of union, and recommended that every exertion should be made to effect the formation of the Polish Legion in Turkey. No one, the Prince observed, thought of personal interest when Poland was concerned; all that any one had in view was the well-being of that unfortunate country. Should General Wysocki obtain the command of the Polish Legion, Count Zamolski, the Prince said, would not hesitate to serve under him. General Dembinski addressed the meeting after the Prince, and then rose and declared that he was willing to do everything in his power for the advancement of the common cause, and that for the future he would be guided by the views of Prince Czartoryski. It was mentioned at the meeting that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had shown great zeal in forwarding the views of the Polish emigrants, and in endeavouring to induce the Porte to consent to the formation of the Legion.

#### THREATENED OCCUPATION OF GREECE BY FRANCE.

It is stated in official quarters in Paris that not only the blockade but the occupation of Greece is determined on. The *corps d'armée* to be sent without delay for that object will amount to 12,000 men. It is also said that the Emperor Napoleon has addressed an autograph letter to King Otho, couched in the strongest possible terms, and, in fact, commanding him to desist from taking part with Russia in the war waged by the Powers to whom Greece owes her existence as a nation, and to whom she is indebted for many favours against that Power, and that if Greece persists she will have to bear the consequences of her conduct.

At Vienna the report is, that Austria and Prussia have united with the Western Powers to put down the insurrection, and that an armed intervention is to take place, but no arrangement has yet been made as to which Power shall be charged to put it into execution.

#### RUPTURE BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

According to letters from Teheran, the Russian Ambassador Extraordinary, Count Kanikoff, who had been sent to Persia to extort fresh concessions from the Shah, and force him to declare himself against the Sublime Porte, is said to have sent from Tiflis, where he deemed it prudent to remain, to M. Dolgorouki, Russian Minister at the Court of Persia, an order to call on the Persian Government, by means of an ultimatum, to declare within two hours whether it intended to take part with Russia against Turkey. The same letters announce that the Shah of Persia replied to this arrogant ultimatum, by giving orders to 50,000 men to proceed to the Turco-Persian frontiers, under the command in chief of Mehemet Khan, his Minister of War. The Shah is said to intend to demand from Russia the restitution of the provinces which have been taken from him at different periods.

#### THE ALLIED FLEETS IN THE BLACK SEA.

The news regarding the proceedings of the combined fleets since they left Odessa is meagre. They are said to have appeared before Sebastopol on the 25th, when the frigates approached the port, and threw in some bombs, but there was no reply. Accounts from Varna of the 24th state that two English and two French ships were blockading the Sulina mouth of the Danube. A letter from Kavarna says the blockading squadron destroyed the Russian trenches at the mouth of the Danube, and then sailed in the direction of Odessa. On the 20th, the *Tiger* captured, in the vicinity of the Island of Serpents, about ninety leagues from Odessa, twelve Russian vessels (transporters).

#### THE STATE OF SIEGE IN RUSSIA.

The near approach of hostilities is strongly felt at St. Petersburg, and measures are being taken with a view to dangers which are strongly feared by all parties, whatever they may pretend. Four batteries have just been established at the entrance of the Neva. The metallic reserve of the fortress has been sent to Moscow. From the 27th ult. the command of the town was to be divided between four military governors, and the state of siege applied in all its rigour. Many persons are leaving for the interior of the country. The departure of the Emperor for Peterhoff, where the Court was to have gone on the 27th, was adjourned. His Majesty is in such ill health that he had been obliged to countermand twice a review which he had intended to pass.

On the 21st ult., the English Consul at St. Petersburg received notice that the Russian Government would no longer recognise him in his official capacity. Count Nesselrode further informed him, in the most polished terms, that his passports would forthwith be prepared, and desired to know for what place they should be made out, and by what persons he intended to be accompanied. The understanding was, that he must not delay his departure beyond a fortnight from that day. There were so many people escaping from the clutches of the despot, and selling off their property, that no buyers were to be found for anything but the necessities of life. There was an utter and general dearth of money, and purchasers were not to be found at any price for the goods and chattels of those unfortunate persons who were obliged to leave, and could not, of course, convey their goods to England.

The *Moniteur* states, that, in communicating this determination to the Consul of her Britannic Majesty, Count de Nesselrode offered him his passports, whereas he announced to M. de Castillon that the Emperor Nicholas authorised him to continue to reside at St. Petersburg. The French Government has refused to accept the benefit of the difference of treatment which the Russian Cabinet has endeavoured to establish between the Consuls of the two Allied Powers, and has ordered M. de Castillon to quit his post.

#### THE BALTIC FLEET.

The British fleet which remained at Elfsnabben till the 5th inst., has been reinforced by the *Prince Regent*, 90, and *Cumberland*, 70, from England, with the French liner *Austerlitz*, 100, in company. Sir Charles Napier's sudden departure was said to be owing to intelligence received that the Russian fleet was leaving Helsingfors. The *Leopard* arrived at Stockholm on the 8th, and signalled that the enemy's vessels were coming out of Helsingfors, and the signal was at once made to the fleet, "Make ready for sea immediately."

A telegraphic message was received on Monday, announcing the arrival of the fleet under Admiral Parseva-Deschenes in Wino Sound. The French squadron did not anchor there, but proceeded immediately to join the English fleet.

#### THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

In spite of all the flaming accounts from Bucharest of the great extremities to which Silistria had been reduced by the Russian army under General Schudlers, we are now informed that it has received little or no damage. Omer Pacha is said to have assured the Turkish Government that it is able to hold out till the arrival of the Allied troops, even were they to be delayed till July. An Austrian staff officer, who gives a

review of the present state of affairs on the Danube, doubts whether Silistria will be able to hold out; but, as he remarks, the Dobrudja, in this fatal month of May, will, in all probability, prove a more formidable enemy than the Allied armies and fleets. The campaign of 1828 cost the Russians nearly the whole of their cavalry; and when Diebitch opened that of 1829, with fresh troops, his first step was to besiege Varna, which fell—before Russian gold. The passage of the Balkan was effected by means of a stratagem of war, and 45,000 half-starved, sickly men succeeded in reaching Roumelia, "where they would infallibly have been annihilated, if the fanaticism of the Turks had not for the moment been paralysed by Sultan Mahmoud's new organisation." At present the Black Sea is in the hands of the Allies, all the more important fortresses on the right bank of the Danube are still occupied by the Turks, Omer Pacha is at the head of a powerful army, the passes of the Balkan are effectually secured, and a splendid though small Gallo-British army is already in the field. When these circumstances are taken into consideration, the present prospects of Russia are anything but brilliant. As long as Varna and Schumla are defended by powerful garrisons, it would be madness for the Russians to attempt to force their way into the plains of Roumelia, which are mere wildernesses. If an army of 80,000 Russians should succeed in crossing the Balkan it would be obliged to provide 4000 cwt. of rations a day. As no supplies are to be found in Roumelia, it would be necessary to carry across the Balkan provisions for at least twenty days, and as a Wallachian or Bulgarian oxen waggon can only bear eight cwt., 17,000 waggons, with twice that number of oxen, would be required. The Russians can, therefore, for the moment do nothing but besiege Kustchuk, Silistria, Varna, and Schumla; and as this is not the work of days or weeks, but of months, the English and French bayonets will, after all, arrive in time to prevent any serious catastrophe. At present, the situation of the Turks is anything but unfavourable; and even if Rassova, Basardshik, Silistria, and Kustchuk should fall, there would be no real danger. Such is the opinion of the scientific Austrian officer. There is a great difference of opinion among Austrian military men respecting Prince Paskiewitch's future plan of operation. Many of them are inclined to think that he has resolved on entirely evacuating the Dobrudja and Wallachia, and making the Sereth and Milkow his line of operation. As Moldavia is only separated from Bessarabia by the Pruth, a constant and uninterrupted supply of provisions would be secured by such a step; but the pride of the Czar will never permit him to relinquish his "material pledge" unless forced so to do by the arms of the Allies. The more probable idea is, that in the western part of Great Wallachia, between Aluta and Bucharest, the Russians will act simply on the defensive, and direct the whole of their available force against Silistria and Turtukai.

Advices from Jassy, of the 28th ult., state that 10,000 Russian dragoons and several thousand cuirassiers, with infantry and artillery to match, are shortly expected to arrive in Moldavia, by way of Siowa and Skulengi. These troops are said to be destined for the frontiers of Bukowina and Transylvania. This intelligence, if confirmed, would prove that the present attitude of Austria and Prussia has given rise to serious apprehensions on the part of Russia.

#### THE WHITE SEA SQUADRON.

The *Eurydice*, 26, Captain Ommanney, completed swinging ship on Saturday, at Portsmouth, for the purpose of ascertaining the deviation of her compass. The *Brisk*, 15, screw, Commander B. Seymour, got up steam at Portsmouth, on Saturday, and is completing stores as fast as possible, and will accompany the *Eurydice* to the North Cape into the White Sea. A third vessel will be added, so as to form a small yet powerfully-armed squadron, under the entire command of Captain Ommanney, who can see what the Russians are about in the vicinity of Archangel and other parts of the White Sea.

#### UNITED STATES.

The steam-ship *Arctic*, which left New York on the 30th ult., arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday evening. There was no news of importance from Washington. The Gadsden treaty had been ratified by the Senate by a vote of thirty to thirteen. A correspondence relative to the free navigation of the Amazon had taken place between the English Chargé d'Affaires to Washington and the Peruvian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The English Chargé d'Affaires received answer that the treaty between Brazil and Peru gave the former Government privileges and advantages not allowed to any other nation. The Mexican Consul at San Francisco had been arrested by the United States Marshal for violating the laws of the United States, by enlisting men within the said States into the service of a foreign Government.

A most distressing and extensive fire had taken place at New York on the 26th ult.; fourteen firemen being killed and thirteen wounded, occasioned by the falling of the walls.

On the 27th ult. New York was visited with a severe tornado. Several lives were lost by the falling of houses and the upsetting of boats. The caloric-ship *Ericsson*, careened from the force of the blast, and one of her ports being open, she filled and sunk, the crew and passengers barely escaping with their lives.

The New York papers contain full details of the wreck of the *Powhattan*, with all the horrors attendant upon an event of so disastrous a nature. There were upwards of 200 passengers and crew, but not a single person seems to have escaped. The schooner *Manhattan* ran ashore about half a mile below the scene of the *Powhattan's* wreck. Out of a crew of nine men, one alone was saved, and he was thrown violently into the surf, and was washed ashore perfectly insensible. The schooner itself was completely wrecked. The emigrant ship *Underwriter* has also been wrecked. All souls on board were saved, but a portion of the cargo was destroyed.

#### THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The steamer *Calcutta*, with Indian news, arrived at Trieste at half-past eleven o'clock, on Tuesday morning, in 113 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 4th inst. The Indian mail brings advices from Calcutta to April 6; Madras, April 10; Shanghai, March 15; and Bombay, April 14. Burmah continues in a disturbed state. The Russian fleet left Manila, March 18, for Batavia. The English out steamer had not arrived at Alexandria on the 4th.

#### THE CHASE OF THE "FURY."

(From a Correspondent.)

H.M.S. *Fury*, Kavarna Bay, April 14, 1854.

We left Constantinople on the 8th for the fleet here, arriving the next day. Soon after our anchoring, the *Niger* arrived with the news of the declaration of war; on the signal being made by the Admiral, three cheers were given by all our ships. The French did not receive their news until this afternoon, in consequence of which no operations could be commenced. Immediately after the arrival of the *Niger* we were ordered to take the news, &c., to Varna, returning the same night. The next morning we received orders to proceed to Sebastopol to reconnoitre, which we did with a hearty good will, no other vessel accompanying us. We got over to the Crimea during the night of the 11th, and hove to close in shore, about twelve miles to the northward of Sebastopol. At day dawn we crept down the coast, so that a little before six we were off the port about a mile and a half. We made all the observations we could, the batteries not attempting to fire on us; we noticed two brig and a steamer getting under way. As two small coasting vessels came out and ran to the northward, we stood after one, and made a prize of her, taking her crew out and her in tow. Just as we completed this, we observed two frigates and two brig under all sail, standing out of the harbour. We attempted to tow our prize off, but found that in a very bad predicament, being dead to leeward of the enemy, and our only chance of escape was getting all the steam we could, and get to windward. Fortunately for us, only the day previous we cast on board extra weights to place on our safety-valves, to use in case of emergency. This saved us, after three hours chase: the slightest accident to the boilers or machinery and we should have been prisoners in Sebastopol. There was a strong southerly wind, as much as the enemy could stagger under with top-gallant sails, top-sails, and courses. The frigates sailed beautifully; they are Russian built, after the lines of the *Pique*. After a chase of sixteen miles we got to windward, and considered ourselves safe; so we opened fire with our ten-inch gun, which the weathermost frigate returned. We soon increased our distance, but they did not give up the chase until they were twenty-five miles off port. It was a great pity that we had not another good steamer with us, as then we might have shown them some play. On the chase being given up, we crossed quietly to the Danube, and not finding the fleet there, came on here this morning. The *Fury* at present is the lion of the day—all congratulating us, not only on our escape, but as having fired the first shot after the declaration of war, or, as it is termed, "opened the ball." The prisoners, also, are quite a curiosity; though only six of them, we gained our end, and got all the information required, and more than expected.

GREEK PIRACIES.—The Greek Archipelago is at present swarming with piratical vessels, fitted out, of course, from the islands and ports of Greece.

#### FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

It is very rarely that the great open spaces and commanding architectural effects of our cathedrals can be turned to their fullest advantage. When a suitable occasion presents itself, however, nothing can well be conceived more striking than the spectacle of worship conducted on so grand a scale, and celebrated with all the beautiful simplicity of the Church service. The Festival of the Sons of the Clergy, which took place at St. Paul's on Wednesday, was one of those rare occasions. An assemblage of from 5000 to 6000 persons, all belonging to the wealthier classes, filled the vast space under the dome and a large portion of the central nave. The choir of the Chapel Royal, of Westminster Abbey, of St. George's, Windsor, of Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Ely, Hereford, Lincoln, Norwich, Rochester, and Winchester Cathedrals, of the Temple, and other churches, assisted. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Aldermen, the civic authorities of other cities and towns, were present. The interior of the sacred edifice had been fitted up by Mr. Newman, the architect, so that full service might be performed, with the effect of 300 voices, under the dome.

On the arrival of the Prince, who entered by the western approach to the Cathedral, a procession was formed in the following order:—

City Marshals.		Members of the Choirs (two and two).	
Vergers.		The Lord Bishop of London.	
The Archdeacon of London.		The Lord Bishop of London.	
Members of the Festival Committee.		The Dean.	
Treasurer of the Festival.		Members of the Festival Committee.	
Stewards of the Festival (two and two, according to rank).		Majors of Cities and Towns.	
Officers of the City of London.		The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.	
The Aldermen (in single file, Juniors first).		The Bishops (in single file, Juniors first).	
The Senior Alderman.		The Lord Archbishop of York.	
The Lord Mayor's Chaplain.		The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.	
The Lord Mayor.		The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.	
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G.		Lord-in-Waiting (Viscount Torrington).	
Groom of the Stole (Marquis of Abercorn, K.G.).		Equerry-in-Waiting (Captain Du Plat).	
Groom-in-Waiting (Colonel Wyld).			

The Stewards proceeded to the seats immediately in front of the choir; the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and city officers, to those on the north side; the mayors of cities and towns to seats in the north transept. His Royal Highness and the Archbishop and Bishops occupied places on the south side. While the Canons and Prebendaries were seated below, the Dean proceeded to his stall and the Bishop to his throne. Then began the service with overwhelming effect in that grand space, the immense choir and the pealing notes of the organ giving a sublime expression to the words of the Church Liturgy. The presence of so vast a congregation added much to the impressiveness of the celebration. An anthem, composed for the occasion by Mr. Goss, the organist of St. Paul's, was performed after the first lesson. Wind instruments were introduced to strengthen the choir, and told admirably. The Archbishop selected for his text the 41st verse of the 10th chapter of Matthew—"He that receiveth a prophet in the name of a prophet shall receive a prophet's reward." The sermon was a very impressive one, though of course it could only be heard by a small portion of the congregation. The collection at the Cathedral amounted to the large sum of £690. It is to be hoped that this successful experiment will induce the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy to celebrate its anniversary festivals in future years in a similar manner. The first festival was held in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1655, two hundred years ago, and during that long interval it is probable that on no occasion have the claims of the charity upon public benevolence been so well put forward, or so generally responded to as they were on Wednesday.

In the evening a dinner took place, according to custom, in the fine hall of the Merchant Taylors Company. Upwards of 450 noblemen, prelates, divines, and laymen sat down to table. The Lord Mayor presided; and the Prince Consort honoured the company with his presence.

When the cloth had been removed, the Lord Mayor rose, and, in a few loyal and well-chosen words, gave the toast of "Church and Queen." In singing the National Anthem the vocalists were warmly applauded, especially at those passages which were considered most applicable to the present state of public affairs.

The second toast was "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Royal Steward of the year, Albert Prince of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." When the cheers with which it was received had subsided,

His Royal Highness rose, and returned thanks on his own behalf, and on that of the Royal Family, for the cordial response which had been made to the toast. After expressing how much gratified he had been to witness the two hundredth anniversary of this festival, he went on to express his approbation of the principles on which it was founded.

When our ancestors purified the Christian faith, and shook off the yoke of a domineering priesthood, they felt that the keystone of that wonderful fabric which had grown up in the dark times of the middle ages was the celibacy of the clergy; and shrewdly foresaw that their reformed faith and newly-won religious liberty would, on the contrary, only be secure in the hands of a clergy united with the people by every sympathy—national, personal, and domestic (loud cheers). Gentlemen, this nation has enjoyed for 300 years the blessing of a Church establishment which rests upon this basis, and cannot be too grateful for the advantages afforded by the fact that the Christian ministers not only preach the doctrines of Christianity, but live among their congregations, an example for the discharge of every Christian duty as husbands, fathers, and masters of families—themselves capable of fathoming the whole depth of human feelings, desires, and difficulties (Cheers). While we must gratefully acknowledge that they have, as a body, worthily fulfilled this high and difficult task, we must bear in mind that we deny them an equal participation in one of the actuating motives of life—the one which among the "children of this generation" exercises, perhaps of necessity, the strongest influence—I mean the desire for the acquisition and accumulation of the goods of this world (Cheers). Gentlemen, the appellation of "a money-making parson" is not only a reproach, but a condemnation for a clergyman, depriving him at once of all influence over his congregation. Yet this man, who has to shun opportunities for acquiring wealth, open to most of us, and who has himself only an often scanty life-income allotted to him for his services, has a wife and children like ourselves, and we wish him to have the same solicitude for their welfare which we feel for our own (Cheers). Are we not bound, then, to do what we can to relieve his mind from anxiety, and to preserve his children from destitution, when it shall have pleased the Almighty to remove him from the scene of his labours (Cheers)? You have given an answer in the affirmative by your presence here to-day, and, although this institution can do materially but little, morally it gives a public recognition of the claims which the sons of the clergy have upon the sympathy and liberality of the community at large, and, as such, is of the greatest value (Cheers). May it continue for further hundreds of years as a bond of union between clergy and laity, and on each recurring centenary may it find the nation ever advancing in prosperity, civilisation, and piety! (Loud cheers.)

His Royal Highness concluded by proposing "the healths of the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Denman (the President and Vice-President of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy)."

The Archbishop of Canterbury returned thanks for the honour, and proposed "the health of the Lord Mayor."

After several other toasts had been proposed, the Treasurer read the financial report, which announced that his Royal Highness had contributed 100 guineas, that the 113 stewards of the festival had handed in lists amounting to £3500, that the collection at the Cathedral doors was £690, that the subscriptions at the dinner gave a sum of £3145, that an estimated sum of £3600 might be added as the proceeds of sermons preached in aid of the funds, that the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke had given a donation of £500, and that the receipts for the year would amount to £12,050. This gratifying statement was received with loud cheers by the company.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.—The forty-ninth general meeting of this society took place on Monday, at twelve o'clock; the Right Hon. Lord John Russell in the chair. Lady Russell was on the platform, by the side of the noble Lord. The report—which was read by the Secretary, Mr. H. Dunn—opened by referring to a series of resolutions for a special subscription of £10,000. Mr. Samuel Gurney, Mr. Pebo, M.P., and Mr. G. J. Barclay had subscribed £500 each. The foreign operations have been extensive: grants of school materials have been made to various schools in the West Indies, Canada, South Africa, Western Africa, New Zealand, Australia, the East Indies, and the South Sea Islands. Financially, the society is prosperous, although enlarging operations require enlarged funds. The annual subscriptions have increased £200 during the last three years. The receipts of the year have been £15,183 9s. 2d., and the expenditure about equal. Lord John Russell, in the course of his remarks, reiterated his conviction that religious could not be separated from secular instruction in the public school. His Lordship said that it was the duty of all to urge forward the cause of education, that all the children of the country might be instructed.

THE EARL OF ELGIN.—It is said that the Earl of Elgin is charged with a special mission to the Government of the United States, in reference to questions arising out of the present war, and that for this purpose he will proceed to Washington on his return to his government of Canada.





EGYPTIAN TROOPS PASSING BEFORE OMER PACHA, AT SCHUMLA.

## SKETCHES FROM THE DANUBE.

We have received from our Special Correspondent at Schumla the accompanying Sketches of the war movements in that locality. His first scene represents Egyptian Troops coming in from the Dobrudja, Matchin, Toutha, and Isakchi. Most of these men are fine fellows, soldierly and brave. One marked characteristic is to be noticed amongst them: generally, the Egyptian has very small eyes. This gives a peculiar aspect to the face. Not content, with having two small eyes, the Egyptians had a habit of blinding one of them, to avoid the conscription; others have mutilated their forefingers, for the same reason. Mehemet Ali, however, put an end to this by making one-eyed regiments, and four-fingered regiments; now they are incorporated together with the army.

Omer Pacha is in the foreground of this Sketch; and is accompanied by Captain Nolan, of the 15th Hussars; Colonel Cannon (now Baviam Pacha), Captain Symmons, Captain Grange, Surrey Militia; Lieutenant Nasmyth, Bombay Artillery; and Captain Govoni, of the Sardinian Staff.

The second Sketch represents a large party of Bashi-bozouks coming in from Matchin. The street they came up is one of those leading in from the Varna-road. In front are three Bashi-bozouk fools, beating their little wooden kettle drums. The men who wear white petticoats are Albanian Bashi-bozouks. On the right is a fountain, of which the streets are full. Here the dogs lap water, and the horses are brought to drink.

SCHUMLA, April 17, 1854.

The rumours of the arrival of troops at Adrianople and Varna turn out to be unfounded. A French Lieutenant-Colonel, however, has arrived at the former place, and General Bosquet yesterday reached the latter. General Bosquet is shortly expected in Schumla, when, no doubt, he will make some efforts to ascertain with certainty what the Russians are doing. It is generally supposed that they are quiet, and wait only to ascertain the movements of the Anglo-French army to resolve on their movements; but, in the meanwhile, it is unpleasant to consider that 40,000 enemies are concentrated in the Dobrudja, and that no truthful information respecting them can be obtained. The concentration of troops continues here; and artillery and cavalry have arrived to-day in considerable numbers.

Achmet Pacha, whose recall I announced to you, has arrived at Sistova en route to this place.

Up to the latest accounts Omer Pacha was still concentrating his forces in Schumla. Troops were pouring in from the Dobrudja and the banks of the Danube daily. The whole of the division of Mustapha Pacha has left that theatre of the war. One part has gone to Varna, the rest is now at Schumla. The number of pieces of artillery said to have been lost by the Turks, in the late affairs in the Dobrudja, is stated to be as high as thirty. But even Turkish disasters, when spoken of, may be exaggerated by some persons.

Omer Pacha is using the most indefatigable exertions to put his army and camp in the best working order that he can. Remonstrance

with such a horde of savages as the Bashi-bozouks would be just as effectual as the language of censure addressed to the untamed beasts of the forest; and, therefore, Omer Pacha, instead of appealing to the moral perceptions of these cruel, brutal, and cowardly banditti, who have brought discredit on his army, has most wisely had recourse to physical force, with a view of at once punishing them for the crimes they have committed on the peaceable inhabitants of the Dobrudja, and for preventing them perpetrating the same atrocities elsewhere. He has sent out his cavalry to get them collected together, and we shall very soon hear of the arm of military law coming down upon them with proper rigour.

On the 11th ult. there was a review of a considerable part of the troops. Very few places afford such facilities for a display of this kind as Schumla. The plain towards the east has not only space for any body of troops, but is quite open and dry. Omer Pacha did not appear. Ismail Pacha, however, was there: he was accompanied by ten Englishmen, most of them officers belonging to some of our services. Of the field artillery, the Egyptian corps was pronounced to be the best. But the horses belonging to the whole of this force want strength, and the evolutions were not performed with that rapidity which people acquainted with the state of our own or that of the East India Company's artillery are accustomed to witness. A considerable number of battalions of infantry were also turned out. The vigorous appearance of the men struck every one. They are evidently well fed; and, although their clothes are coarse, yet they are warm. They do not go through their work with that quickness and animation which the British and French troops display, but make a very good appearance for soldiers who are so ill-provided with efficient officers.



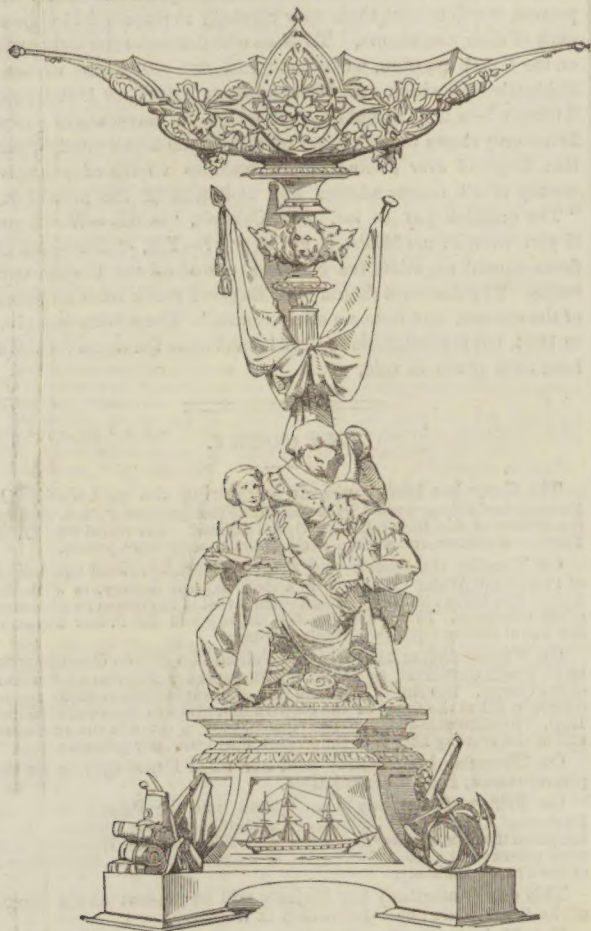
BASHI-BOZOUKS COMING INTO SCHUMLA FROM MATCHIN.



## TESTIMONIALS TO THE 34TH AND 69TH REGIMENTS.

It will be recollected that, about a year since, H.M.S. *Dauntless*, now in the Baltic, was severely infected with fever, when nearly the whole of the crew and officers were prostrate by the disease; while a midshipman and one or two of the crew, who were free from the scourge, with the greatest difficulty navigated the ship into Barbadoes. Upon its arrival, the officers and men of the 34th and 69th Regiments, stationed there, not only braved the dangers of contagion, but sacrificed their own personal comforts, and altogether devoted themselves in a truly noble spirit in assisting their maritime brethren in arms.

The officers of her Majesty's Naval Service, Royal Marines, and Royal Marine Artillery, as soon as they heard of this devotedness, suggested that it would be in accordance with the general feeling of the service, that a sense of the kindness shown by these regiments be testified by the presentation of a piece of plate to each of their messes, as a lasting memorial of their conduct on that occasion. The Commander-in-Chief, flag-officers, captains, and other officers of her Majesty's ships at Ports mouth, having signified their approval of the above suggestion, a meet-



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE OFFICERS OF THE 34TH AND 69TH REGIMENTS.

ing was held at the Royal Naval College, on the 29th of June—Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., in the chair—when a subscription was organised among the naval clubs; and, the requisite funds having been raised, the Plate has been executed by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

We have engraved one of these Testimonials—a characteristic composition, bearing upon its base a representation of the *Dauntless*.

Each piece bears this inscription:—

Presented by the officers of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines to the officers of her Majesty's 34th Regiment, in grateful remembrance of the unbounded kindness and generous aid afforded by them to the officers and crew of her Majesty's ship *Dauntless*, when suffering and disabled by yellow fever, at Barbadoes, in 1853.

In the second case, the number of the regiment, 69th, was substituted for that of the 34th. The pieces of plate in other respects were the same.

## MADAME ANNA CARADORI.

This distinguished *prima donna* was born at Pesth, in 1822, of Italian parents. At the age of seventeen she made her debut in her native city, when she appeared in "Robert le Diable," the "Freischütz," the "Barbière di Siviglia," and other pieces. In the same year (1839) she sang at Vienna with great success. Since that period she has sung in all the chief towns of Germany, and also at Warsaw, Cracow, and Lemberg, appearing in the principal operas of Mozart, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Bellini, and Donizetti. In 1845 she performed at Vienna; and, in 1846 and 1847, she was engaged at the theatre of La Scala, at Milan; and for several subsequent years she appeared at Ancona, Florence, Verona, Pesaro, Ferrara, and other principal Italian theatres—achieving everywhere great success. In 1851 she was engaged for the opening of the Theatre of Jassy, in Moldavia; and in the spring of the following year she visited Constantinople, where she performed a round of her principal parts. In 1853 she was at Naples, where she gave several brilliant concerts at the Theatre of San Carlo; but she declined an engagement for that theatre, having determined to pay a visit to London. In September last she appeared at the Drury-lane Opera in the "Freischütz," "Norma," and "Lucrezia Borgia," with a degree of éclat which must be fresh in the memory of our musical readers. During the last winter season she was the *prima donna* of the company formed at Edinburgh for the performance of Italian and German opera, and mainly contributed to the remarkable success of that undertaking, in the same manner as she is now contributing to the great success of the "Royal Opera" at Drury-lane.



MADAME ANNA CARADORI, OF THE ROYAL OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

**THE TRADE MUSEUM.**—The committee of Lloyd's have recently issued a circular to all their agents, inclosing documents for their guidance, and requesting them to promote the collection of raw and other materials for the inspection and information of merchants and manufacturers, by all means in their power. This unprecedentedly liberal step from such a body is most creditable to the committee. The Lords of the Treasury have also instructed the Custom-house to forward direct to the Trade Museum all cases which may arrive from abroad, containing contributions from foreign countries. This is most important, as the specimens will thus be saved from injury during the careless examination. Manufacturers all over the country are evincing considerable interest in the proposed museum—specimens of industrial art, &c., are fast coming in, and promises of further samples are most numerous. In some leading towns, local committees have been spontaneously formed, with the mayors and other civic functionaries at their head. The leading societies of the kingdom and the colonies—especially the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Royal Scottish Society of Arts, the Royal Society of Dublin, the Zoological and Entomological Societies of London—are all cooperating most efficiently with their old and respectable sister society, the Society of Arts, which has already accomplished so much that is useful.

**LONGCHAMPS FASHIONS.**—The absorbing question of *corsage à basques* has been decided in their favour; the depth of the *basque* being increased to an extent which may eventually lead to the re-introduction of the *paletot de dame*. There is a rage for every article of the toilette of the same colour: the robe, *capote*, *mantelet*, boots, gloves, parasol, and even the veil, must be of the same shade.—From *Le Follet* for May.

## PRINCESS' THEATRE.

M. CARRE's drama abounds in clever stage adaptations of the most salient suggestions in Goethe's. The subject of our present illustration is an example. Poor *Marguerite* is tempted, in both productions, with a casket of jewels. In the play at the Princess' Theatre the casket is left in the garden, on the balustrade of the steps leading to the door of her dwelling. The arrangement is exceedingly pretty, and a point is made of the situation, by the circumstance of a humble lover having previously left a bouquet of flowers as his morning gift, whence *Mephistopheles* takes the opportunity of moralising on the competition between

diamonds and flowers. Alas! the former win, as the fiend had maliciously predicted. Such are the commonplace—shallow enough, but skilfully introduced—which Carré has substituted for Goethe's subtleties. They are good theatrical heirlooms, and serve the playwright's purpose as well as the best poetry, and are at once understood. The class of pieces preferred by the management being understood and accepted, we take the present precisely for what it is worth, and acknowledge the superb manner in which it is presented, with all the commendation it merits. It is an instance in which the cabinet is more costly than the jewel which it contains; the latter may be paste only, but the former is of ivory and gold. The spectacle is deservedly attractive; but we could have wished that it had illustrated the original poem, if only that we might have been gratified with Mr. Kean's interpretation of the genuine *Faust*, furnishing, as it does, so many fine opportunities for recondite and refined acting.



SCENE FROM "FAUST AND MARGUERITE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.





## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, May 14.—4th Sunday after Easter. Robert Owen born, 1771.  
 MONDAY, 15.—Ripin died, 1755. Cuvier died, 1832. O'Connell died, 1847.  
 TUESDAY, 16.—Ritus Oates convicted of perjury, 1685.  
 WEDNESDAY, 17.—Talleyrand died, 1838. Dr. Jenner died, 1823.  
 THURSDAY, 18.—Trial by Jury first instituted in England, 970.  
 FRIDAY, 19.—St. Dunstan. Anna Boleyn beheaded, 1536.  
 SATURDAY, 20.—La Fayette died, 1834. Columbus died, 1506.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 20, 1854.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 55	3 15	3 35	4 0	4 20	4 45	5 10
5 35	5 55	6 15	6 40	7 05	7 30	7 55

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Glasgow.—The pelisse slung on the left shoulder in the 11th Hussars forms no exception to the uniform worn by the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 15th Regiments of Light Cavalry. This description of troops form the national horsemen of Hungary and Croatia, and the pelisse was originally intended to be used over the jacket, to protect the wearer against cold and wet, and at the same time, leaving the soldier untrammelled by the folds of a cloak. They were introduced into the French service in 1692, and owed their origin to the Hungarian cavalry which was subsidised by France before the reign of Louis XIII. The adoption of Hussars into the English army is of a much more recent date.

FREDDY.—Fitting ships with iron masts has been done in more instances than one, but with what success we are unable to say.

ERRATUM.—In last week's list of presentations, for "Edwin James, Esq." &c., read "Edward James, Esq.," on his appointment as one of her Majesty's counsel.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER, Castle Hedingham.—Your coin is a farthing of Edward I. or II., reading "Londoniensis"—rather scarce. "Hawkins' English Silver Coins" is a good work, and of moderate price.

B. O. M.—"Ne vile fano"—"Bring nothing base to the temple"; or, with the *jeu de mot*, "to Fane."

CLARENS.—Armorial bearings derived from the source mentioned by our Correspondent have no value whatever. For instance, an applicant of the name of Howard, of low birth, connected in no possible way with any branch of the illustrious house of Norfolk, is assigned by this self-constituted authority, the old heraldic coat of the first Peer of the Empire. A Mr. Browne gets the ensigns of the Viscounts Montagu. A Mr. Seymour, however humble in parentage, acquires the splendid bearings of the Dukes of Somerset, and so on. The whole proceeding is a nullity. Arms, to be correctly used, must be authorised by the Heralds' College, in England, the Ulster's Office, in Ireland, or the Lyon Office, in Scotland.

J. D., Wolverhampton.—Arms of Francis, Earl of Guildford (who is in holy orders): Az. a lion passant or, between three fleurs-de-lis arg. Crest: A dragon's head erased sa., scaled, ducally gorged and chained or. Motto: "Animo et fide" (*Anglice*, "By courage and faith.")

SRES.—It is impossible to define the arms of the gentleman in question unless the family to which he belongs is indicated.

J. B., Sussex.—We do not undertake to identify or discover arms. The task would be very troublesome, and the result uninteresting to the general reader.

MUMBLAZEN.—You are clearly entitled to quarter the arms of your mother. That lady, having no brother, was a co-heiress in heraldry.

ESCUTCHEON.—Refer to Noble's "History of the Heralds' College."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—When the force is embodied the rank may be assumed; but it seems scarcely accordant with good taste to add the military designation on your private card.

J. J.—Frederick Richard, Earl of Belfast, son and heir-apparent of the Marquis of Donegal, died (unmarried), at Naples, 11th Feb., 1853.

ESCUTCHEON.—Arms of Lockwood: Arg. a fesse between three martlets sa.

A MANCHESTER MERCHANT.—The three fleurs-de-lis or, and field az. (the arms of the Bourbons, the prior Kings of France), would never do now. The displayed eagle (the Imperial ensign of Napoleon I.) appears to be again the universal emblem throughout France.

## THE WAR WITH RUSSIA.—SEBASTOPOL.

In preparation, for

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

BY PERMISSION OF THE ADMIRALTY,

## A LARGE VIEW OF SEBASTOPOL,

AND THE ADJACENT COAST;

With a DIAGRAM, and accurate sketch of all the FORTIFICATIONS in and near the Harbour; drawn by Lieutenant MONTAGU O'REILLY, when H.M.S. *Retribution* boldly entered that port in January last.

MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—Next week we shall illustrate this magnificent event, with a View of the Bridal Procession, and a Portrait of the Imperial Bride.

\*.\* The publication of the CENSUS SUPPLEMENTARY PAGES is unavoidably deferred till next week.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1854.

The War Budget of Mr. Gladstone will excite considerable opposition; but we doubt whether the opposition will avail to defeat it, or whether its rejection would not be considered a calamity, even by many persons who may feel themselves bound by their own past professions to speak against it. The Ministry having wisely determined to try whether the nation cannot pay for the war as it goes on, without resorting to the expensive system of borrowing, it only remained to decide how the necessary funds could be best raised. To restore the Excise-duties that have been abolished—to return to the ancient Protective system—to levy imposts upon articles of manufacture—to undo, in fact, the great work commenced by the late Sir Robert Peel, and carried on with such remarkable success by his disciple and successor—would have been a course of proceeding which the country would not have tolerated. Whatever the members of the late Ministry might have attempted in this way, if they had had the opportunity, it was not to be expected that the framers of the memorable Budget of 1853 would allow even the urgent necessities of the war to force him to propose, in whole or in part, the reversal of a policy which had been productive of such benefit. The first and most obvious resource, therefore, was to increase the Property and Income-tax. In his brilliant speech of Tuesday night, Mr. Gladstone detailed the auxiliary measures that were necessary to provide for the estimated expenses of the struggle. The Property and Income-tax, which was doubled for the first half of the present year, is to be doubled for the whole period of the war. The country may not relish the proposal, but will not seriously object to it. Great Britain is far more wealthy than it was during the last war; and if it was able to pay ten per cent Property-tax at that time, it will not find it too heavy a burden to pay twenty per cent now. John Bull will probably grumble—for it is his habit and his privilege to do so, but he will pay—and, in his secret conscience, will admit that the Minister had no alternative; and that it is far better to pay six per cent to nip an evil in the bud, than have to pay ten or twenty per cent at a future but no very distant time,

for not having the spirit and the wisdom to resist it at the commencement. But as it is not right that the comparatively small number of persons who are liable to the Property and Income-tax should bear the whole burden of the war, and as the proposed increase would only bring in £3,250,000; and, as upwards of £10,000,000 are required, the Government has found it necessary to have recourse to indirect taxation. In fixing upon the Spirit and Malt-duties for increase, we think Mr. Gladstone exercised a sound judgment; and one that, notwithstanding a loud outcry from the agriculturists, will be approved of by the country. He proposes to augment the duty on Irish spirits by 8d. a gallon, and on Scotch spirits by 1s. a gallon; and expects to raise by this means about £450,000. The Malt-tax is to be raised from 2s. 9d. to 4s. per bushel; which, taking the consumption at 40,000,000 of bushels, will produce the sum of £2,450,000. By postponing the reduction of the Sugar-duties, a further sum of £700,000 will become available; and thus the Government will be in possession of £6,850,000, in addition to the amount of increased Income and Property-tax, already voted for the half-year. These items amount, altogether, to upwards of £10,000,000, and will raise the revenue of the year to £66,746,000—the anticipated expenditure being £63,039,000. There will thus be an available margin of at least £3,500,000.

The only part of this scheme which will excite any real dissatisfaction will be that relating to the Malt-tax. A large and influential party have so long been taught to consider the Malt-tax as one operating injuriously against the farmers and proprietors of land, and the agriculturists have so long been led to anticipate and demand its abolition as a matter, not of favour, but of justice, that we can scarcely expect they will submit without some angry remonstrance. But their remonstrances will be unavailing. The tax is not a tax upon farmers and agriculturists; for, though paid by them in the first instance, it falls upon the consumers of beer—upon hard-working artisans and labourers—upon servants—and all householders who are able to indulge in the cheap luxury of malt liquor. The men of the towns, who will be the real sufferers by the increased duty, will not, we may be sure, raise any very formidable objections to it; for no tax that the wisdom and ingenuity of all the financiers in the world could devise, in the present circumstances of the country, would be found less objectionable in theory or less oppressive in practice. The farmers themselves, whose prosperity has been greatly increased by the financial policy of the last few years, are less inclined to quarrel with Free-trade than they used to be in those happily by-gone days when they had faith in Mr. Disraeli, and in some unknown thing "that was looming in the future." The more they reflect upon the real incidence of the Malt-tax, the more they will be convinced that it operates no injustice against them as a class; but that its burden, like that of all taxes laid upon articles of consumption, falls ultimately upon the purchaser and consumer, not upon the seller and grower. But whether they approve of the tax or not, there is no chance of a substitute being provided. They will have to submit to the evil; and join—as we have no doubt they will—in the universal wish that speedy victory may crown our efforts in the just and necessary war in which we are engaged. Taxation would then fall to its ancient level; and Great Britain will have offered to the world and to posterity the noble example of bravely defending the right, and of cheerfully paying the cost of it.

In a letter to the Duke of Wellington, written and published exactly twenty-five years ago, by that clear-headed Englishman, the late William Cobbett, it was stated, "that what was called the liberation of Greece" would be of little substantial benefit to the Greeks themselves. Events have proved the sagacity of the prediction. Mr. Cobbett was also of opinion "that the Greeks were a very bad people," and "that the Russians were at the bottom of their rebellion against the Sultan." "I did not wait," he added, in his honest and homely English, "till Russia had hatched a quarrel and declared war against Turkey; I did not wait for the invasion of Wallachia and Dalmatia; I did not wait for the 'victory of Navarino,' and the strange coalition there exhibited against a Power which an idiot would almost have perceived it was necessary for us to support. This victory, this disgraceful victory, this untoward victory, lauded to the skies one day, bragged of one day, and lamented the next; this victory I did not wait for, in order to express the above-stated opinions." "Even on the score of humanity," said he in an article of the *Register*, published a year previously, "it became every man to be cautious how he gave encouragement to projects for 'the deliverance of Greece.' Even on this score alone, there was ground for great hesitation; but when to this consideration was added the certainty—not the possibility, but the certainty—that the liberation of the Greeks, that the separation of them from their masters the Turks, would let the Russians into the Mediterranean, and would lead to a dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire—when this certainty was so clear to all men of sense, where was the Englishman who was not the most perverse or stupid of wretches, that could give encouragement to the rebellion of the Greeks?" Unhappily for the peace of the world in the year 1854, the efforts of the Russians to weaken the Turkish Empire, by establishing an independent Greek kingdom, were blindly aided by Great Britain and France, in the years preceding the crowning blunder of Navarino. As far as the Greeks are concerned, the people of this country are not likely, a second time, to throw away their sympathy. The people of to-day are as wise as Cobbett was more than a quarter of a century ago, and will cordially support any measures that may be necessary to suppress the rebellion fomented in Albania by Russian agents and Russian gold, and to punish the King of Greece for his complicity in the plot. The recent insurrection, which had not even the excuse of a decent grievance—for it broke out at a time when the Sultan had granted a greater degree of civil and religious liberty to his Greek subjects than they had ever had the spirit or the sense to demand—will not, it appears, cost the Allies much trouble to put down. Its leaders are dispirited, and can scarcely show a front against the Turkish commanders, much less against the naval and military forces of Great Britain and France. We may reasonably expect to hear of their final discomfiture before many weeks—especially as they must be aware, by this time, that Austria is resolved to aid the Maritime Powers in preventing rebellion, not only in

Albania, but in Montenegro. The King of Greece has not had the honesty to declare war against the Sultan; but if his complicity, and that of his Government, in stirring up an armed rebellion in the dominions of his neighbour, can be satisfactorily proved, it is likely that his want of manliness in the mode of proceeding will not prevent the Allies from holding him responsible. It is a misfortune for Europe that his kingdom was ever allowed to be established. It is now the duty of Europe to make the misfortune as little grievous as possible, by insisting upon the good behaviour of those who govern it. All romantic and foolish sympathy with the modern Greeks has long since passed away; and if they desire to retain the independence which they possess, it will behove them very carefully to respect the independence of their neighbours. To those who desire further information on the Greek question, we recommend the well-timed reprint of Cobbett's "REASONS FOR WAR AGAINST RUSSIA IN DEFENCE OF TURKEY"—a little pamphlet from which we have above quoted. It not only shows the acuteness of one of the ablest public writers that England ever produced; but breathes a spirit of patriotism worthy of all commendation and imitation in the present day. "The question put to me," said Cobbett, "is this—Would you, if you were Prime Minister, go to war?—Yes, at once—and my fleets should negotiate the Russians out of all the Turkish territories. The Autocrat should hear England speak from the mouth of the cannon, and from no other mouth." The advice was given in 1834, but it is available for 1854—and none the worse for having been once given in vain.

## THE COURT.

The Court has been unusually gay during the past week. On Monday her Majesty gave a State concert at Buckingham Palace, at which the artistes of the Royal Italian Opera assisted. The Royal Family, the Foreign Ministers, and a large circle of the nobility were present.

On Tuesday the Queen and Prince Albert honoured the Society of Painters in Water-Colours with a visit, at their Gallery, in Pall-mall East. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours visited the Queen in the course of the afternoon. In the evening her Majesty and the Prince honoured the Royal Italian Opera with their presence.

On Wednesday, at half-past two o'clock, the Prince Consort went to St. Paul's Cathedral, to attend the Bicentenary Festival of the Sons of the Clergy. His Royal Highness was afterwards present at the annual dinner in aid of the funds of the corporation, given in Merchant Taylors' Hall, Threadneedle-street. The Queen took a drive in the afternoon, and in the evening honoured the French Plays with her presence.

On Thursday her Majesty held her third Drawingroom for the present season, at St. James's Palace.

On Friday (yesterday) the Queen and the Prince, with the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princesses Mary, honoured the Ambassador of France and the Countess Walewski with their presence at a *bal costumé*, given at Albert-gate House, the residence of the French Embassy.

This day (Saturday) her Majesty will be present at the launch of the *Royal Albert* line-of-battle ship at Woolwich.

Her Majesty the Queen will give a State Ball on Wednesday next, at Buckingham Palace.

The Viscountess Jocelyn has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Lord Rivers and Sir Frederic Stovin have relieved Lord de Tabley and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. N. Hood as the Lord and Groom in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale and the Duke de Nemours visited the Duchess of Kent, on Saturday, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's.

The Marchioness of Waterford has arrived at Viscount Caning's, in Grosvenor-square, from Curraghmore-house. The noble Marquis is expected in town shortly.

Lady Foley had an assembly on Wednesday evening, at the family mansion in Grosvenor-square.

Mrs. Gladstone had a brilliant assembly on Wednesday evening, at the official residence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rural Deans*: The Rev. R. A. Gordon to Buntingford; Rev. A. Upcher to Brooke Norfolk. *Rectories*: The Rev. R. C. C. to Rathconell, Westmeath; Rev. G. de Cruchy to Little Bealings, Suffolk; Rev. J. M. Hobson to Templescombe; Rev. J. P. Lightfoot to Kidlington, Oxfordshire; Rev. W. P. Musgrave to Eton, Yorkshire; Rev. S. Robins to St. James's, Dover; Rev. A. D. Shafto to Brancepeth, Durham; Rev. W. C. Welsford to Salford, Bath; Rev. D. Williams to Llysven, near Hay, Brecknock; Rev. W. W. Woolcombe to Wootton, near Northampton. *Vicarages*: The Rev. J. Davidson to Nafferton, Yorkshire; Rev. A. H. Leech to Emly; Rev. W. Locock to East Haddon, near Northampton; Rev. C. A. Molony to Hougham, near Dover. *Incumbencies*: The Rev. C. Allen to St. Paul's Church, Belfast; Rev. J. R. Charlesworth to Elstead, near Godalming, Surrey; Rev. J. Lees to St. Mark's, Islington; Rev. G. A. Perry to Sutton Guilden, Cheshire; Rev. T. P. Wilson to Bardsley, Lancashire.

The Rev. William Goode, M.A., Rector of Allhallows the Great, Thames-street, has been appointed to the Warburtonian Lectureship at Lincoln's-inn.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received tokens of affection and esteem:—The Rev. W. A. Ormsby, by the parishioners of St. James's-with-Pockthorpe, on his resigning the incumbency of that parish; the Rev. J. Jackson, by the parishioners of Wrentham, on his resignation; the Rev. L. F. Clarkson, from the parishioners of Stanford Rivers, on his leaving the curacy of that parish; the Rev. J. P. Murphy, by the teachers, scholars, and friends of the London-road branch of the St. George's Church Sunday-school, Sutton, Macclesfield; the Rev. J. F. Serjeant, Curate of the parish church, Sheffield, by the teachers of the boys' Sunday-school; the Rev. W. J. Hutchings, from the congregation of the District Rectory of Christ Church, Marylebone.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.—A curious experiment was made last week in the basin of the garden of the Palais Royal, Paris, in presence of a numerous crowd of spectators. A glass globe, containing a certain liquid, was thrown into the water, and then broken by means of a pole. The liquid immediately spread itself over the surface of the water, and inflamed, and continued to burn with an intense flame for fifty-six seconds, throwing out a thick smoke. The basin looked as if it was all on fire. The discoverers have succeeded in composing a liquid, which is not costly, and which takes fire spontaneously on coming in contact with water, as proved by the above experiment. Another experiment was made some days before on the Seine, near the Pont de Grenelle, and completely succeeded, notwithstanding a high wind and the agitation of the water. On that occasion the flame burnt for more than a minute. The importance of such a discovery, in the hands of those who attack or defend a place, and particularly in a naval combat, may be readily conceived.

METEOR.—A Correspondent writes from Pakefield that, on Tuesday evening, he and his son observed a brilliant meteor at about half-past seven o'clock in the evening, while walking on the edge of the cliff, about two miles to the south of Lowestoft. When first seen, the light was passing rapidly at a great height in the atmosphere, from an easterly direction. At first it was thought to be a rocket, but the light was too brilliant, of a bluish white cast; it rapidly passed away to the southward, and, leaving a trail of light, which remained for some seconds after its explosion, which took place almost immediately after it was first observed, and was accompanied by a slight whizzing sound. As the sun was barely set, the atmosphere was remarkably clear, and the moon bright.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF IRISH WHISKY.—The distillers of Cork have fixed the price of whisky at 8s. 2d. per gallon—an advance of sixpence per gallon.

The Rev. John Tulloch, of Kittins, has been appointed Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, in the room of the late Principal Heidane.



METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, MAY 11.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempe- rature of the Day.	Departure of Tempe- rature from Average.	Degree of Humi- dity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
May 5	29.666	65.1	37.4	50.0	-2.0	79	W.S.W.	0.01
" 6	29.565	60.0	39.9	48.8	-3.4	84	S.S.W.	0.01
" 7	29.547	62.6	39.6	50.5	-1.7	82	W.S.W.	0.50
" 8	29.471	59.2	44.0	47.1	-5.0	80	S.W.	0.52
" 9	29.641	56.7	39.5	46.9	-5.1	91	CALM.	0.26
" 10	29.599	62.0	37.9	48.0	-2.9	87	N.E. & S.E.	0.00
" 11	29.905	59.3	42.7	49.2	-2.6	86	S.W.	0.00

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.73 inches at the beginning of the week, to 29.59 inches by the 6th; increased to 29.62 inches by the 7th; decreased to 29.52 inches by the 8th; increased to 30.06 inches by the 10th; and decreased to 29.96 inches by the end of the week. The mean for the week, at the height of 32 feet above the level of the sea, was 29.677 inches.

The mean daily temperatures have now been below their average value on every day from the 22nd April (with the exception of May 4th, when it was 1° above), the mean defect for the period being 3.4° daily.

The mean temperature of the week was 48.6°, being 3.4° below the average of the corresponding week during thirty-eight years.

The range of temperature during the week was 27.7°, being the difference between the highest and the lowest readings of the thermometer on the 5th.

The mean daily range of temperature during the week was 20.6°. The greatest was 27.7°, on the 5th; and the least 15.2°, on the 8th.

Rain fell during the week to the depth of one inch and three-tenths. Hail fell during the afternoon of the 8th.

A thunderstorm occurred on the 9th, and thunder was heard frequently during the afternoon.

The weather on the 5th, 6th, and 10th was fine, and the sky free from cloud; during the rest of the week the sky was overcast, and the weather dull. The wind blew very strongly on the 7th and 8th.

JAMES GLAISHER,

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The number of births registered in the metropolitan districts within the week ending May 6, was 1885; exceeding the average of the same week in nine years by 420. The number of boys was 993; and of girls, 890. The number of deaths within the same week was 1263; exceeding the corrected average by 217. This increase is owing, chiefly, to a great depression of the mean temperature (as shown in our Meteorological Table) in the third and fourth weeks of April; and the temperature still continues below the average of former seasons.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual dinner of this society took place on Wednesday evening, at the London Tavern; Lord John Russell in the chair. There were about 150 gentlemen present, many of whom are largely interested in shipping. His Lordship made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the charity, reminding the company that, while in time of peace the merchant seamen were the men by whose exertions all the produce of the tropics was brought to this country to increase the comforts of all classes, in times of war, like the present, they formed a nursery for the British navy, and by their indomitable courage contributed to maintain the glory of the country. The amount of subscriptions announced was £1315 15s. 7d.

RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.—On Monday night the tenth annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held in the large room of Exeter-hall; the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. From the report, it appears that there are now in connection with the union 129 ragged schools, being an increase of thirteen on the year, attended by 18,100 children on Sundays, by 900 on week days, and by 630 in the evenings, all of whom are instructed by 280 paid teachers, aided by a large number of voluntary assistants. There are employed as shoe-blacks, under the auspices of the union, thirty-seven boys, who last year cleaned 215,966 pairs of boots, and earned the sum of £899, being an increase of £139 on last year. Of the sum so earned, £491 was paid to themselves for food, £205 placed to their credit in the savings banks, and £203 devoted to the expenses of the society. The refuges in which the destitute obtain food, lodging, and in the majority of instances clothing, now number 15, in which are protected from vice and crime as many as 350 young persons of both sexes; 300 more are seeking admission. In the course of last year the committee obtained situations for 1021 ragged-school pupils, and conferred prizes of 10s. each on 144 former pupils, who had retained and conducted themselves well for twelve months in the situations which the committee had procured for them. The legacies bequeathed to the union, including one of £4562 from the late Mr. Durrant, and amounting in the aggregate to £6634, enabled the committee to pay off one-half the liabilities of the existing schools, and in a great measure compensated for a falling-off in the annual subscriptions. The total income for the past year, including a balance of £401 from the previous year, was £9858; and the expenditure, including £1821 invested in Consols, was £9033; so that there remains in hand a balance of £825.

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of the friends of this association was held on Wednesday, in Exeter-hall; Viscount Bernard, M.P., presiding. The meeting was very fully attended. The report of the committee, after briefly adverting to the origin and general principles of the association, stated that during the past year petitions had been presented against the grant to Maynooth College, against the Oaths Bill, against the payment of Romish chaplains in Government prisons, and in favour of the inspection of nurseries. The report further adverted to the question arising out of the formation of the Protestant burial-ground at Madrid, and detailed the particulars connected with the bigoted conduct of the Spanish Government in reference to it. The receipts for the year had amounted to £842 2s. 11d., and the expenditure to £826 12s. 10d.; leaving only a balance of £15 10s. 1d.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.—The anniversary meeting of this association was held on Tuesday at Exeter-hall. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were—the Earl of Shaftesbury (chairman), Lord Waldegrave, the Right Rev. Bishop Carr, the Hon. and Rev. Montague Villiers, the Rev. Canon Stowell, Sir R. H. Inglis, &c. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, observed that the services of the society were of inestimable value with regard to the exigencies of the times and the state of our people. It was impossible to deny but that a deadly chill had come over the operations of the Church, and thousands had left her, and thousands were not led into her, in consequence of the ceremonies and phases of doctrine that had beset the once pure and primitive form of her apostolic worship. The late Census showed the great and melancholy fact that there were several millions of our countrymen who never entered a place of worship, and who were practically as much heathen as the nations of New Zealand formerly were, or as the black population of Timbuctoo now were. From the annual report of the committee it appeared that the total receipts of the past year had amounted to £38,574 17s. 9d.; the total expenditure in 1853 had been £37,506 6s. 4d.; leaving a balance of £1,068 11s. 5d. The expenditure during the past year had been £3,583 19s. 2d. greater than the former year; while its liabilities, amounting to £43,000, were greatly in excess of its income. Resolutions were passed approving of the objects of the society, and urging the duty of increased exertion.

IMPURITIES OF GAS.—A voluminous report was presented on Wednesday to the City Court of Sewers by Dr. Letheby, Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in the London Hospital, upon the destructive qualities of gas. He states that sulphuric acid is produced by the combustion of the gas, and that little or no ammonia escapes to neutralise it. The Professor then proceeds to examine the question as to the effects of this destructive compound on various articles of furniture, &c., and produced specimens of leather, paper, cotton, and linen, to prove that the corrosive power of the acid is very considerable. "It may now be asked whether I can suggest any remedy for the evil. I reply that the remedy is threefold: 1st, in respect of the manufacture of the gas; 2ndly, as regards its purification; and 3rdly, in a more perfect system of ventilation. At present, gas is manufactured from materials which are known to contain a large percentage of bi-sulphuret of iron, and the temperature at which the gas is made is far too high for sanitary purposes. 2ndly, Although much attention has been directed to the purification of gas from one or two of its impurities, little or no notice has hitherto been taken of the most important of all, namely, bi-sulphate of carbon. This, I believe, has been in consequence of the difficulty which the public have in recognising it; and a hope has, therefore, been entertained that it would pass unnoticed. It is, however, one of the most formidable of all the impurities contained in coal gas. 3rdly, It is advisable that gas should be burned outside the room or shop, whenever it is practicable; and when this is not the case, the products of the combustion should be conveyed away by a special contrivance as speedily as possible; indeed, they ought not to be allowed to escape into the room at all. I am quite sure that many elegant arrangements may be suggested for this purpose, whenever the public are made aware of its importance."

MOSES MOSES, THE RECEIVER.—At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, Moses Moses, aged 45, described as a merchant, and carrying on business in Gravel-lane, Heundelitch, and in Bell-alley, Spital-fields, pleaded guilty to no less than thirteen indictments for feloniously receiving, knowing to be stolen, property to the value of nearly £1000, consisting of jewellery, shawls, silks, and property of almost every description, forming part of the property of the various extensive robberies in the metropolis. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to be transported beyond the seas for fourteen years.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

NICHOLAS WILLIAM LORD COLBORNE.

The death of this nobleman occurred on the 3rd inst., at his residence, No. 19, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, at the age of seventy-five.



Nicholas William Ridley Colborne, Lord Colborne—who was second son of Sir Matthew White Ridley, second Bart., of Blagdon, by Sarah, his wife, daughter and heir of Benjamin Colborne, Esq., of Bath—inherited the property of his maternal uncle, William Colborne, Esq., and assumed in consequence the additional surname and arms of Colborne by sign manual, 21st June, 1803. In 1839 he was raised to the peerage, as Baron Colborne, of West Harling, county Norfolk, having previously had a seat in the House of Commons.

His Lordship married, 14th June, 1808, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas Steele; and had one son—William Nicholas, M.P., who died unmarried in 1846, aged thirty-two—and four daughters, viz., Henrietta Susanna, wife of Brampton Gordon, Esq., of Letton, county Norfolk; Maria Charlotte, wife of Sir George Edmund Nugent, Bart.; Emily Frances, who married, in 1833, I. M. Heathcote, Esq., of Conington Castle, county Huntingdon, and died in 1849; and Louisa Harriet, married to Harvie Morton Farquhar, Esq.

By Lord Colborne's decease the title becomes extinct.

CAROLINE, MARCHIONESS DOWAGER OF QUEENSBERRY.

This venerable lady, who had attained the age of eighty, died on the 29th ult. She was third daughter of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch (by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of George, Duke of Montague), and great-granddaughter of Francis, second Duke of Buccleuch, who obtained a restoration of the Earldom of Doncaster and Barony of Scott—the English honours of his grandfather, the ill-fated Duke of Monmouth.



Her Ladyship married, 13th August, 1803, Sir Charles Douglas, Bart., of Kilhead, who succeeded, in 1810, to the Marquisate of Queensberry. Of this marriage the issue consisted of several daughters: of whom, Lady Louisa Anne married Thomas Charlton Whitmore, Esq., of Apley Park, Shropshire; Lady Mary-Elizabeth, the Rev. Thomas Wentworth Gage; Lady Harriet-Christian, the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Duncombe; Lady Jane Margaret-Mary, Robert Johnstone Douglas, Esq., of Lockerby; and Lady Anne, Charles Home Drummond, Esq.

MICHAEL GRAZEBROOK, ESQ., OF AUDNAM, CO. STAFFORD.

This much-respected gentleman died at his seat, Audnam, near Stour-bridge, Staffordshire, on Monday, the 24th instant, after a long and painful illness. He was the direct lineal representative of a family connected with the county of Stafford for full six hundred years, being sprung from Osburn de Gorseburg, whose son, shortly after the Conquest, married a great heiress, Ethelswytha de Heedene, descended from the Saxon Kings. Bartholomew de Greebrock having purchased the ancient house of the De Brayes, in Shenstone, county Stafford, A.D. 1250, left the original manor and settled at that house, which was afterwards called "Greysbrooke Hall."

Michael Grazebrook, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of John Phillips, Esq., of Birmingham, by whom, who died some years ago, he leaves two sons and one daughter; the eldest of whom, Michael Phillips Grazebrook, Esq., now of Audnam, married Mary Anna, fourth daughter of Captain Hickman, of Oldswinford, and has issue.

The deceased was a magistrate of the counties of Stafford, Worcester, and Salop, as well as a Deputy-Lieutenant of the second-named shire. From the institution of the ironmasters' meetings he acted as their chairman, and served in the same capacity in some railway companies and other associations, from which he received, at various times, seven or eight splendid presentations of plate. He never took a conspicuous part in politics, and twice refused invitations to become a candidate for a seat in Parliament.

GENERAL GAGE JOHN HALL.

GENERAL GAGE JOHN HALL, whose death, in his 79th year, occurred recently at Elmfield House, near Exeter, served under the Duke of York in Flanders, in 1793; also at Isle Dien and Ferrol. During the Irish rebellion he was on the staff with Sir James Duff. Hall, in 1805, while Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 9th Regiment, forming part of a force destined for Hanover, was, with Colonel De Berniere, eleven other officers, and three hundred men, shipwrecked on the coast between Boulogne and Calais. The transport being thrown high and dry on the shore, all were made prisoners, and Hall was detained until liberated when the allied forces entered France, in 1814. On his return to England, Colonel Hall was promoted to the rank of Major-General, with the date 1813. In 1817 he commanded the forces at the Mauritius, and had the temporary charge of the Government there. In 1823, when the 99th Regiment was raised, the Duke of York appointed Hall its Colonel. He was, in 1832, removed to the 70th Regiment.

ROBERT BARCLAY-ALLARDICE.

ROBERT BARCLAY-ALLARDICE, of Urie and Allardice, the representative of two of the most ancient Scottish families, was a gentleman well known and highly respected throughout the whole north of Scotland, and, indeed, far beyond it. He was the son of Robert Barclay, Esq., of Urie, M.P. for Kincardineshire, by his second wife, Sarah Anne Allardice, heiress of the line of the Earls of Airth and Monteith. He was born the 25th August, 1779, and succeeded his father in 1797, and his mother (whose surname he also took) in 1833. Mr. Barclay-Allardice married, in 1819, Mary Dalgarno; and leaves an only child, Margaret, who married, the 2nd April, 1840, Samuel Ritchie; and has a son and heir, Robert Barclay Allardice, born the 19th May, 1841.

Mr. Barclay-Allardice, the subject of this notice, being heir-general, and of line of William, first Earl of Airth, as such, claimed the Earldoms of Strathern, Monteith, and Airth, and brought the case before the House of Lords. Mr. Barclay-Allardice was sole heir of the body of Prince David, son of Robert, second King of Scotland. It was David Barclay, a Scotch Colonel in the service of King Gustavus Adolphus, who purchased for the family the estate of Urie, in 1648: his son and successor was the celebrated apologist of the Quakers.

Mr. Barclay-Allardice's death, which was hastened by accident, from the kick of a horse, took place at his seat of Urie, on the 1st instant.

DR. NEWTON.

DR. NEWTON, an eminent and highly-esteemed Wesleyan minister, and the attached friend of James Montgomery, died at Easingwold, in Yorkshire, on the same day as the post, the 30th ult. Dr. Newton was born at Roxby, near Whitby, in Yorkshire; he commenced his religious duties on the Rotherham Circuit, and was an active and eloquent Wesleyan minister for fifty-five years, during which period he travelled about 7000 miles yearly, and it may be asserted preached more sermons than any contemporary divine; and indeed it is believed has addressed every Wesleyan congregation in the United Kingdom, as well as those of numerous other localities. He visited Ireland yearly for a long time, as the representative from the English to the Irish Conference. He was once the representative of the English Conference to the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, where he preached before the House of Representatives in New York.

Dr. Newton was President of the Conference four times—an honour conferred only on one man besides, viz., Dr. Bunting, since the days of Wesley.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR.

The Commissioners of the Admiralty have notice at Lloyd's that they required more screw-steamers for the transport of troops. The vessels to be taken up on the present occasion will be from 1200 to 1400 tons burthen. They will be hired for four months certain, the Admiralty finding the coals for working the engines; also a steamer to carry 175 tons of ammunition and 20 tons of artillery stores direct to Gallipoli and the Dardanelles. All must be ready for service directly.

One hundred and thirteen pieces of ordnance, each gun weighing upwards of three tons, are forthwith to be transmitted to Constantinople, and the Lords of the Admiralty have taken up a transport for their conveyance, in addition to 49 tons of heavy shot, and 60 tons of ammunition and combustibles.

The screw-steamer *Sydney*, 1400 tons, got her steam up on Monday, in the East India Docks, and proceeds at once, with a portion of the battering train and other ordnance stores, to the Black Sea. The *Harbinger*, screw, which has the other portion of the battering train, &c., is detained in the Downs by the strong westerly winds.

The Government have determined to give to the fleet of gun brigs about to be built the screw propelling agency. These ships, it is supposed, will be all "given out" to the private dockyards—in fact, six of the proposed fleet are already "laid down" at Blackwall.

The naval rendezvous, on Tower-hill, has been besieged this week with young men and lads anxious to obtain employment in the steam gun-boats fitting for the Baltic. The walls at the east end of the metropolis are covered with placards inviting seamen, landmen, and boys who have been accustomed to river or boat-work to enter for this service. Several fine athletic young fellows were accepted, and having been examined and pronounced fit by the medical officer, were at once sent on board the *Crocodile*, to be drafted to their respective vessels. The *Pigmy*, Lieut. Hunt, commander, obtained the largest number; but, as gun-boat service is a favourite with "blue jackets," owing to the probability of their obtaining a goodly share of prizes, the manning of twenty or thirty such vessels would not be so difficult as to complete the ship's company of a single line-of-battle ship.

The Earl of Cardigan and suite have left Portman-square for the seat of war, via Paris and Marseilles. His Lordship, previous to his departure, appointed Captain Lord Dupplin, of the 1st Life Guards, to be his aide-de-camp, who is to meet his Lordship at Marseilles. His Lordship's valuable hunting stud is to be forthwith brought to the hammer.

The *Moniteur* states that the English and French Governments have come to an understanding with a view to the adoption of every precautionary measure which the present war may render necessary. With this object, the Emperor has just decided upon the formation of two camps for exercise. The first, composed of 100,000 men, will be established on the banks of the Channel, between Montreuil and St. Omer; the second of 50,000 men, will be formed near Marseilles. The English Government, on its part, is organising troops and a fleet capable of carrying, in case of necessity, whatever troops may be required either in the Baltic or the Black Sea.

It is said that the Government has made arrangements for withdrawing all the regular troops from Upper and Lower Canada, with the exception of one regiment and a company of artillery for the garrison of Quebec, and the Canadian Rifle Corps for the occupation of Kingston. The military defence of the Canadas will be provided for by the enrolled pensioners and the militia of the provinces. Consequent on the withdrawing of the troops from Canada, a reduction of the general staff, and of the ordnance and commissariat departments, will be effected; and the provincial government will take over the military establishments, barracks, arms, and stores, and defray all future charges for the defence of the colony. It is generally believed that similar arrangements will be soon made for the provinces of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland; and that, on the same principle, all our colonies will gradually be held responsible for their internal military defence.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW STEAMER.

The last steamer from New York having brought no intelligence of the missing vessel, the *City of Glasgow* steam-ship, the most painful apprehensions are entertained as to her fate. The *Philadelphia Bulletin*, of the 22nd ult., remarks that it was then fifty-two days since the *City of Glasgow* sailed from Liverpool for that port, during which time not a word had been heard of her, and the apprehensions for her safety had increased to a painful extent. It is hoped that news might have by this time been received of her having put into the Azores to repair some slight damage, or obtain supplies of coal; but even this hope has been disappointed. The barque *Ithona*, from Antwerp, arrived at New York yesterday (April 21), having been obliged to put into Fayal in distress. She left Fayal on the 3rd of April, and makes no mention of the *City of Glasgow*. This was thirty-three days after the *City of Glasgow* sailed from Liverpool, and afforded time for her to have reached that port of refuge, unless she was entirely disabled or hemmed in in the ice much more completely than the other vessels that have encountered it.

The *City of Glasgow* was built on the Clyde in 1850. She was 1037 tons burthen, and worked by a screw and engines of 350-horse power. She is the property of Messrs. Richardson Brothers, at Liverpool, and has been engaged in running between that port and Philadelphia. She left the Mersey for that city on the afternoon of the 1st of last March, having previously undergone the usual survey and examination by the Government officers, who reported upon her proper condition. All her berths were engaged, and she took out altogether 111 cabin and saloon, and about 203 steerage passengers, making with her crew, 76 in number, a total of 480 persons on board. The weather for days after her departure from the Mersey was most propitious, and sanguine were the expectations at Liverpool that she would make a rapid run across. A sister ship of the *City of Glasgow*, the *City of Manchester*, employed on the same line of route, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th of March. She brought intelligence that the ice had broken up and was drifting about in the course taken by the mail steamers. The *City of Manchester* has since recrossed the Atlantic to the same port, Philadelphia; and, we understand, is again on her way back to Liverpool. Nearly the whole of the Transatlantic steamers that have since arrived speak of the ice being greater than had been witnessed for many years.

The following telegraphic message, which reached Liverpool on Tuesday, gives some slight ground for hope that the crew and passengers of the missing steamer may possibly have been saved:—

"TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH.

"From Seymour, Queenstown, to Richardson, Liverpool.  
"Only to-day saw the captain of the *Baldour*. April 21, lat. 45 30 N., long. 32 54 W., two miles distant, observed a steamer, hull and funnel black, inside drab, paddle-boxes yellow, foremast, foretopsal, yard, and top—nothing on mainmast—great beam—strong list to port—no people—no smoke—heading north—altered toward *Baldour*, and immediately disappeared—*Baldour* steered there—saw biscuits and boxes, and observed a barque was alongside, which steered southwards."

PUBLIC MONEY IN SUPPORT OF EDUCATION.—The total amount of public money granted from 1833 to the end of 1850, was, as nearly as possible, £1,000,000; and the portion expended in that interval was about £750,000. None of this was given towards the expense of maintaining schools, but either towards the cost of buildings—for the purchase of school apparatus—or in aid of the salaries of efficient masters, mistresses, and teachers.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

We have already noticed in some detail the admirable Exhibition of the Society of Water-Colour Painters for the present year, and we have now great pleasure in engraving two of the most pleasing works comprised in it.

Dodgson has a bright and cheerful pencil, which he displays to advantage in his contributions to the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-Colour, at Pall-mall; which are as various in style, as original and graceful in treatment. He paints real flesh and blood as he sees it, and the golden sun rays as he sees them; and indulges of all things in a little subject of sentiment, or gallantry. How charming is his little picture of rustic courtship, after the lines—

What is the greatest bliss  
That the tongue o' man can name?  
It is to woo a bonnie lassie  
When the kye comes hame;  
'Twixt the gloamin' and the mirk,  
When the kye comes hame.

In "Sunny Hours," which we engrave, we have a different scene—the stately terrace-front of a palatial mansion, in the midst of an old park, with numberless groups of happy loungers whiling away the evening hours with music and converse sweet. The whole is conceived and executed in the grandiose and graceful manner of Watteau, only that the colouring is more genuine than that sometimes used by the latter. The skill with which the bright sun rays are made to pierce the trees here and there, lighting up the farthest recesses of the picture, cannot be too highly praised. Mr. Dodgson's other pieces in the present Exhibition are respectively entitled "The Assault," and "Winter"—each clever and effective in its way.

F. W. Topham is very successful in his groups of Spanish peasantry. "Fortune-telling—Andalusia" (26), is a capital sketch of a Spanish peasant-girl, to whom a dark-eyed and swarthy gipsy is telling her fortune. The colouring breathes of the burning South. "A Gipsy Festival near Granada," presents a lively group of idlers—a woman dancing





"SUNNY HOURS."—PAINTED BY G. DODGSON.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

In the midst, to the music of a guitar, tambourine, &c., contributed by the company. "Gipsies" (147) surpasses either of the preceding, in intelligence of individual expression and carefulness of treatment; yet the materials are simple enough—two gipsy girls, one holding up a tambourine, the other leaning against a bank, and looking up laughing. The charm consists in the life thrown into the action and features. We have engraved the latter.

#### NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. (SECOND NOTICE.)

E. CORBOULD stands prominently forward in support of the claims of historical art on the present occasion; displaying great industry and unquestionable ability: although the result is not always commensurate

with the aims of his ambition, or the requirements of the subjects selected. The "Destruction of the Idols at Basle" was a striking and memorable event, which might enlist the highest resources of the pencil for its development. Mr. Corbould, in his large picture on this subject, has done all that intense and luminous colouring can do to present the physical terrors of the scene: the blazing pile within the sacred portals of the church; the prostrate effigies and altars, the scattered relics of an idolatrous worship; and aloft, contrasting with the lurid focus, the calm blue sky reproaching the frenzy and the excesses of men. But here our praise and the artist's achievement end; the moral turmoil of this "hour of madness," as D'Aubigné describes it, is not attempted; the infuriate mob, the terrified priests, are absent; and the few figures who compose the artist's group, look on with notable coolness upon the conflagration, as if it were that of a gala night at Vauxhall. It is

not enough to emulate the colours used in high art—we should strive also to catch some of its inspirations. Mr. Corbould has another picture quasi historic, in which he is more successful; namely, "King John Refusing Allegiance to the Pope," a scene from Shakspeare's fine tragedy, as performed by Mr. Charles Kean, and the Company under his direction, before her Majesty, at Windsor Castle. As a portrait picture, or scenic representation, the effect of this work is perfect; but for that very reason as a historical representation, apart from the dramatic prototype, it is a failure; proving how difficult it is for art to imitate art with success. The extravagance of attitude—both that of action and of repose—which, in the bustle of the scene, passes by comparatively unremarked, is signally conspicuous when seized and perpetuated upon canvas, or paper. In the present instance the attitude of John, who throws himself forward in his seat so as to risk falling on his face, and



"SPANISH GIPSIES."—PAINTED BY F. W. TOPHAM.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.





"PICCIOLA; OR, THE PRISON FLOWER."—PAINTED BY E. H. WEHNERT.—FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.

the tiger fiendishness of his eye, are altogether inappropriate to the kingly dignity becoming the occasion. King John did not lose himself in passion when he rejected the Papal pretensions. His feeling was that of indignation mixed with contempt; his tone that of scornful defiance; witness his very words:—

Thou canst not, Cardinal, devise a name,  
So slight, unworthy, and ridiculous,  
To charge me to an answer, as the  
Pope, &c.

W. H. Kearney comes next, with an ingenious and carefully-painted work, on a very difficult subject, entitled "The Fatal Picture." Van Hasselt relates of Rubens that, on visiting a monastery once in search of hospitality, he was so struck by the sight of a picture which he found there, that he thought it was by his own hand. He inquired eagerly who was the artist. He was informed that the picture was painted by a monk, whose name and fame must for ever remain unknown to the world. Upon his exclamation of horror that such genius should be buried in the darkness of the cloister, and entreating that its possessor might come forth to dazzle and receive the homage of men; and avowing himself to be no other than Rubens,—"at this celebrated name," says the author, "the monk turned pale, and vanquished by the struggle within him; but, faithful to Christian humility, staggered and fell down in a swoon on the pavement of the Chapel, and a short time after he had ceased to breathe." Mr. Kearney, we repeat, has done a great deal with this difficult subject: the dignified bearing of Rubens, lavishing generous praise; and the tremulous, spasmodic, self-restraint of the poor pallid monk, in whom all the sparks of noble ambition are not yet extinct, are admirably achieved.

Augustus Bouvier, who paints in the "little" style, and with the minuteness and surface *luxe* of tea-board decoration, was hardly equal to such a subject as "Nehemiah Rebuilding the Walls of Jerusalem." The figures are, at best, careful Academic studies, of suspended action; and the colouring is gaudy, ill-assorted, and crudely laid on. His "Marriage Party Returning from Church," and "Blind Man's Buff," at Neighbour Flamborough's, are comparatively harmless productions.

C. H. Weigall has a picture of wonderful bustle—the "Battle of Drumlog—The Enthusiasm of Mause Headrig at the Defeat of Claverhouse" (*vide* "Old Mortality"). The composition is

crowded with figures, into all of whom energetic action has been infused; and, barring a little hardness of outline, and a shade of extravagance here and there, the result is highly satisfactory and creditable.

Absolon has a good eye for colour, and a graceful pencil, which he displays to advantage in a Group of Rustics Dancing, after Thomson's lines, "Thus they rejoice," &c. He has also some fanciful figure studies, amongst which a rather clever pair of "Pyramus" and "Thisbe," in

which the two lovers are represented, severally, on either side of the wall. Under the title "The Field of the Cloth of Gold—Guinea," he presents us to a rich, broad cornfield, at harvest-time: a very happy idea, capably carried out.

H. Warren has bestowed uncommon pains, and the best resources of his art, upon a picture of considerable size, entitled "The Warrant Exhibited to the Lady Abbess of a Benedictine Nunnery for the Suppression of her Convent: temp. Henry VIII." The ensemble of the ancient interior, with its appropriate furniture and accessorial details, is admirably real; and the grouping and action are well studied; one of the best figures being that of the old monk who sits at the table writing. By the same artist we have also a very charming subject, "Mein Vöglein" (Anglice, "My pretty little bird!"), representing a German peasant girl, standing in the garden, near her cottage, leaning her back against a wall, with a pet bird upon her finger. The feeling of innocent calm which pervades the scene is very gracefully rendered; and the work is infused with a warm, exuberant character. We have great pleasure in engraving this elegant production. Amongst the smaller pieces by Mr. Warren, we noticed, favourably, one of "An Italian Peasant."

E. N. Wehnert, whose "Prisoner of Gisors," produced some years ago, attracted so much attention, and is still so honourably remembered, has, in the present Exhibition, another picture breathing a somewhat similar spirit, entitled "Picciola; or, the Prison-flower;" the story of which is thus given:—

Picciola was now in full blossom and, thanks to Ludovic, who assisted the prisoner to construct a seat in the court-yard, the invalid could enjoy the society of his favourite for hours at a time. \* \* \* During these hours of study and delight, Charney, unknown to himself, had two spectators of his actions; these were Ghirhardi and his daughter, who watched him with intense and kindly interest.—X. B. Saintine.

The picture is very carefully and cleverly painted, being finished in parts, by the way, in opaque colours; but the composition is rather clumsily managed, the artist having placed Ghirhardi and his daughter in the front, in the interior of a



MODEL OF PART OF A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE HON. JAMES STUART.—BY J. H. FOLEY, A.R.A. FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.)



room, and the prisoner in the background, in the yard below, and yet, apparently, so near, that he could hardly have failed seeing those by whom he was daily observed. There is, moreover, a little sublimated sentiment thrown into the expression which we do not quite relish.

G. N. Laporte is not happy in his figure subjects. In "The Meet" we have a group of redcoats, after the accustomed model, but awfully out of joint as to drawing—a group in which, to reverse the passage quoted from Nimrod, "the peer and the peasant all seem equally un-happy."

G. S. Shepherd has a clever sketch of "Seymour-street: Clearing up after a Shower," which we recommend to the notice of the Commissioners of Sewers, as showing the provision for surface drainage in the locality in question to be sadly inefficient.

W. Lee's domestic sketches are always pleasing for the homely sentiment which inspires them, and their natural treatment. "The Soldier's Wife" especially will command sympathy at the present moment; and close together, a little further on, are three pieces of great merit, entitled "Sunday Morning," "The Siesta," and "A Peep into the Nursery."

Miss E. Farmer indulges us with an amusing conceit, "The Sleeping General"—a little boy fallen asleep over his toy soldiers.

"The Interior of Roslyn Chapel," by J. Chase, is a careful architectural study of the "proud Chapelle," the burial-place of twenty of "Roslyn's barons bold," with a dim religious light pervading it.

Amongst the landscape pieces, Westall's view of "The Canal in St. James's Park in 1670," with Charles II. feeding the water-fowl, is interesting historically, and well painted.

E. G. Warren's "View from the Wynd Cliff, Monmouthshire," is a striking landscape, consisting of a luxuriantly verdant hollow in the foreground, and a wide expanse of water in the distance; the handling clever, and the colouring pure in tone.

W. Bennett has several works of remarkable merit in this class. His "View of Jedburgh Abbey, Roxburghshire," exhibits a true feeling for nature in one of her most picturesque presentations; the tone subdued but truthful, ingeniously broken by a streak of light shooting athwart the foreground from the left, and glancing off the backs of a herd of cattle. "In Keln Abbey" we have the same fresh, healthy colouring as in the last. In "The Wreck," Mr. Bennett shows the practicability of successfully representing the foaming waves of the sea by means of colour alone, and without resorting to the trick, which has become too prevalent with other less conscientious artists, of cutting away the paper for the high lights.

A. Penley has several effective bits of lake scenery, and trees; but his colouring, as evidenced in "The Head of Windermere," and in "Ullewater, from Gowbarrow Park," tends a little to the meretricious. The "Coast Scene with Figures—Sunset," is free from this fault, and has a good broad effect.

S. Cooke has some good sea pieces, amongst which we particularly notice "The Stag Rocks, Lizard, Cornwall," and "Coming in of the Tide on the Coast, near the Lizard."

Charles Vacher's "Marmorice, Lycia," is a telling and agreeable view. T. L. Rowbotham's "Italian Lake" is delicately coloured, but somewhat tame in general aspect.

M. Kewan's "On the Skirts of an Ancient Forest," shows us a fine group of trees, executed with a free and discriminating hand.

T. S. Robinson's "Scene on the Medway—Calm," is a commendable performance, as also would be his "Dutch Vessels running into Floating Harbours," but for the lavish surface scraping for the lights.

Mrs. Margetts is as successful as usual in the delicate representation of flowers, fruit, and dead game, of which she exhibits several beautiful specimens.

Harri-son Weir has some very life-like "Dorkings," after originals, the property of Prince Albert, and some "Rouen Ducks," and two very spirited sketches entitled, respectively, "The Rise," and "The Fall"—of a cooey.

L. Haghe, whose large historical pieces have on former occasions been amongst the chief attractions of the season, contents himself this year with a modest effort, entitled "A Corps de Garde," which is hung on one of the screens.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

(THIRD NOTICE.)

THE exhibition of modern pictures, such as the Royal Academy usually supplies, is suggestive of many mixed emotions. Here, in a male or female portrait, we are reminded of beauty now no more; or of an intellect, no longer among us; here is an alderman in his gown, painted for his ward, awakening reflections of turtle and champagne; here an engineer at full-length, who has sat to oblige his friends on a Lincoln or Manchester line of railway, and whose face is either suggestive of a paying concern or depreciatory quotations; here is a streamlet about to be poisoned with the contaminations of a lead mine; here a coast which we are no longer to behold, or off which some friend was wrecked; and here (to be brief with a fruitful subject) is a hunting piece, reminding us of sports we are no longer able to enjoy.

It is amusing to see in what way some of the ablest of our contemporaries have noticed the present Exhibition. The morning and evening papers have looked upon it as the mushroom of the day—to be casually criticised—of which it was sufficient to say something very general, and too frequently, as we have observed, very far from the point. With our weekly contemporaries it is different. Some, we observe, enlarge upon Mr. Maclise's fine picture, and give it a space rather due to its size than its intrinsic importance as part of a great Exhibition. A young, but clever, contemporary views every picture in a political light. Thus, we are told that Mr. Ward's "Argyll" is painted from a Whig pamphlet, and not from the sober facts of history; and that the picture of a "Rebel to the Throne" is hardly a subject for the Palace at Westminster. The noble portrait of "Lord John" is, we are assured, executed on Whig principles of composition; thus, on the canvas, he is six inches taller than he is in life—and fifteen years younger. Mr. Hannah's clever picture of the "Countess of Nithsdale and the King" is treated as an insult to the House of Hanover. Another contemporary (generally thought to be very sound in his artistic criticisms) has no art-criticism, so called; but has sought to supply, and has succeeded in supplying, what he thinks is smart writing about every picture he condescends to notice.

If we call to mind the over-heard opinions expressed in the Exhibition itself, they will be found of a very mixed character. Eastlake either receives for his "Irene" a pish, or a word of feeble praise: it is either very bad or Lady Eastlake is a very nice person. Mr. Hunt's cold allegory of our Saviour is viewed with a devotional feeling by some, by others with a gaze of ill-stifled wonderment, and by too many as a piece of mediæval barbarity. Nor does his smaller picture fare much better, though the attempt to discover its actual meaning has too often proved abortive, for "the Awakening Conscience" of this clever painter is now familiarly known as "the Loose Lodging." Maclise is either praised aloud for the fertility of his invention and the dexterity of his pencil, or sneered at for his want of perspective or his really successful attempt to engrave the laboured minuteness of the pre-Raphaelites on the broader principles of his own school. Some affect to stand like Mr. Ruskin over a little bit of landscape—a reedy pool, or a wild duck on its way home, and if they have not his sense of appreciation, they have at least his power of endurance. Ladies run to the miniatures, boys and girls to Mr. Frith's "Life at the Sea-side," while too many people from the country dedicate their attention almost entirely to the portraits of people of rank and fashion.

This week, as a specimen of Sculpture, we engrave (No. 1397) Mr. Foley's bas-relief design for a Monument to the Hon. James Stuart. The artist has, in the Catalogue, told his own story:—"Mr. Stuart is represented reading a law case, submitted by a Kandian headman, who, in company with his wife and child, attends to receive an opinion upon it. So great a favourite was Mr. Stuart among the natives, and so highly were his abilities esteemed by them, that his services were ever in request. Unceasing occupation and deep study brought on a disease of the heart, of which he died at the early age of thirty years, having obtained the high office of Deputy Queen's Advocate." Mr. Foley has founded his clever bas-relief on the admirable monument by Flaxman in University College, Oxford, to the memory of Sir William Jones. The men and the circumstances were not dissimilar; and though Mr. Foley has had Flaxman in his eye, he has rather warmed himself at his fire than stolen his fire from him. There is a thoughtful repose about the principal figure that is both appropriate and pleasing.

A CRYSTAL PALACE AT CHELTENHAM.—The inhabitants of Cheltenham, determined not to be outdone in the way of exhibitions, have just finished erecting a Crystal Palace for themselves, in the Montpellier Gardens, just opposite to the Concert-rooms. It is a miniature of the Palace as it stood in Hyde-park.

The breadth of land under wheat in the United States, as well as in England, this year, is estimated to be much greater than usual.

## MUSIC.

TUESDAY was a great night at the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA. The illustrious veteran Lablache, whose absence ever since the breaking up of the old house in the Haymarket has been sorely felt by the lovers of the musical stage, appeared for the first time on the Covent Garden boards. Mario, too, made his first appearance this season. The opera, moreover, was the ever-delightful "Barbiere di Siviglia," which, notwithstanding innumerable repetitions, still retains all its freshness. This combination of attractions drew an immense audience. The Queen and Prince Albert, with their suite, were present, and the boxes presented a most brilliant and fashionable aspect. The "Barbiere" was produced with a strength of cast which we believe to be altogether unprecedented in this or any other theatre. Middle Bosio was the *Rosina*; and a more charming representative of the character has never been seen. Her picture of the young girl brought up in seclusion, innocent and timid, but high spirited, and rendered quick-witted by the force of circumstances, is full of truth and nature; and she executes the music of the part with unrivalled brilliancy. Her "Una voce poco fa," and her aria introduced in the scene of the singing lesson, were marvellous displays of the florid or ornate style carried to perfection. Mario, as *Count Almaviva*, is easy, gentlemanlike, and animated. His voice is as rich, mellow, and deliciously sweet as ever. Lablache's *Bartolo* is a performance altogether unique. He seems to have been the first to discover the capabilities of the part, for he was the first great actor who appeared in it; and, when he did, he gave it quite a new aspect, rendering it one of the greatest features of the opera. He combines the watchful astuteness of the jealous old guardian with a disposition naturally good-humoured and genial, in a way which no performer but himself could possibly accomplish. Ronconi's *Figaro* is well known to every frequenter of the opera: it is one of his best and most successful parts. Tagliafico made an immense hit in the character of *Basilio*. It was a masterly picture of hypocrisy and cunning; and he gave the famous air, "La Calunnia," in a manner which drew peals of applause from every part of the house.

At the ROYAL OPERA, DRURY-LANE, the continued success of the "Freischütz" has prevented the production of anything new. The first performance of "Fidelio," however, with Madame Caradori, is announced for this (Saturday) evening.

THE TWO PHILHARMONIC SOCIETIES have had concerts this week—the Old on Monday, the New on Wednesday. Both concerts were good and successful; but, neither of them having produced any novelty, either in respect to music or performers, they afford no room for critical remark. We may observe, however, that the New Philharmonic Society deserve great praise for their very careful and effective performance of Beethoven's Choral Symphony, the last, the greatest, and the most arduous of all his orchestral works. They are also entitled to approbation for having given a selection from Mr. Henry Leslie's opera, "Immanuel," thus encouraging the rising genius of a young native musician of high promise.

THE COLOGNE CHORAL UNION, whose concerts last season attracted so much attention in our musical circles, have revisited us this season, and resumed their very remarkable performances. We may remind our readers that the Cologne Union is an association of amateurs belonging to the most respectable classes of that ancient city. They are animated by their national love for vocal harmony, and a desire to spread its cultivation among the people at large, as a means of moral and social improvement. With this view they are in the habit of giving public performances, not only at home, but in many of the principal towns of Germany and Belgium; and (as we have seen) they have now extended their operations to England. Pecuniary emolument to themselves forms no part of their plan; the proceeds of their concerts (which are very large) are entirely devoted to the increase of the funds for building churches, to benevolent institutions, to the support of the poor, and other praiseworthy objects. Their first concert was given on Tuesday morning, at the Hanover-square Rooms. It was quite similar to those of last year; consisting of a number of the most beautiful choral songs of Mendelssohn, Weber, Kücken, Kuhlau, and other modern composers, besides several old national songs, harmonised for many voices. The choir consists of eighty male voices, conducted by Herr Franz Weber, an able and distinguished musician. They sing without the support of any instrumental accompaniment; nor, indeed, do they stand in need of it—for their voices, by training and practice, are able to sustain their pitch and their truth of intonation as completely as a band of instruments could do. In purity of tone, delicacy, and variety of effect, they leave our best choral bands far behind. Their unity is admirable: to parody an expression of Wordsworth's, they are eighty singing as one. In the finest gradations of sound, in the grand swell of their voices, or in sinking into murmurs so soft as to be scarcely audible, they seem to be all moved by one impulse—all animated by one soul. All our amateurs ought to hear them; and all our chorus-singers should listen to them, for improvement as well as pleasure.

## THE THEATRES.

### ST. JAMES'S.

On Friday week "La Grand'mère," by M. Scribe, was performed; and is an instance of what can be done by art, in the way of triumph over the most unpromising materials. A grandmother the heroine of a play! and one who is to fascinate, by her personal attractions, the heart of a youth! then to de-fascinate him by the caprice of her disposition; and to direct and fix his wandering affections on her granddaughter! Such is the strange and difficult argument of this production. *Adine*, the granddaughter, is, however, in this revival of the piece, made the principal, being performed by Mlle. Luther; while *Madame de Chavannes*, the grandmother, is confined to Mlle. de St. Georges. She has an old military lover, *General Bresson* (admirably acted by M. Ferville), who lends himself to the designs of the lady on *Amédée de Verigny*, the lover, by pretending a purposed marriage with *Adine*. The skill and subtlety with which character, plot, and situation are developed, render this drama an important study.

On Monday Mlle. Luther performed *Adèle*, in "La Pensionnaire Mariee;" and on Wednesday reappeared in *Zoe*, in "Le Mariage au Miroir;" when M. Brindeau made his first appearance in *Sullivan*, in the comédie so named. The representation given in this piece by M. Melesville, the author, of English manners is exceedingly curious; and is further exaggerated by the performers, who embrace each other continually, as foreigners do, and Englishmen do not. It seems also to be taken for granted that our leading comedians are necessarily sots, aliens from good society, and unacquainted with its proprieties. All this is founded on the slender basis of some anecdote told of Garrick. *Sullivan* (*comédien de Drury-lane*) is invited to the house of the rich merchant, *Nicolas Jenkins* (nicely enough played by M. Tourillon), for the purpose of disgusting his daughter, *Lelia* (Mlle. de Jarry) with his conduct in private life, the lady having become enamoured of him in his public capacity. *Sullivan*, accordingly gets awfully drunk, insults the guests, and is ultimately ordered from the house by the offended young lady herself. On his apology and repentance, however, she is, in the third act, reconciled to him, and their union is accomplished with the consent of the merchant father. M. Brindeau looks and acts the character exceedingly well, and altogether, may be pronounced to have made a successful debut. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent were present. The house was fuller than usual.

### LYCEUM.

This theatre was found by the public, on Saturday evening, to be closed, and has not since been re-opened.

PHILHARMONIC ROOMS.—The new public hall in Newman-street, Oxford-street, was occupied on Monday evening with the first of Mr. Love's series of polyphonic entertainments. "The London Season" was, accordingly, delivered with its various characters, which were admirably impersonated by the polyphonist, and the whole excited continual surprise, laughter, and applause. The ventriloquial sketches were first rate. Mr. Love was in excellent voice.

WILLIS'S ROOMS.—On Monday week Signor Nappi invited the public to a *soirée musicale*, which was most numerous attended. The Signor himself sings with perfect ease and unstrained force. Miss Ransford and Madame Newton Frodsham were deservedly admired. This concert was remarkable, indeed, for the general excellence of the vocalists, there being no instance of crude execution. Signor Giulio Regondi exhibited rare power in the management of the concertina; and the instrumental music was performed throughout with meritorious attention to accuracy and effect.

## TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

THERE was a greater gathering of people in Christie and Manson's large room, on Saturday last, than in our long experience of auction rooms we can remember to have seen there before. Most assuredly much finer collections than Saturday's collection have passed under the hammer of Mr. Christie: witness Sir Simon Clarke's sale, Mr. Penrice's sale, Mr. Harman's sale, Mr. Wells's sale, Lord Ashburnham's sale. What, then, was the attraction at Mr. Wadmore's? Why, the three Turners to which we have already introduced our readers. They were fine works, and they sold at fine prices. Turner for some time past has been at the money-market head of English art—no pictures of our school have sold under the hammer of the auctioneer for such high prices as his have sold for. Mr. Angerstein gave the now insignificant sum of £1381 for *six* Hogarths (the "Marriage à la Mode") and Mr. Vernon gave the princely sum of 1450 guineas for the "Age of Innocence"—one of Sir Joshua's exquisite little girls so called. But these are low prices (the Hogarth especially) when we contrast them with the Turners of Saturday last.

When Mr. Christie began his pleasing task of selling the last three lots of Mr. Wadmore's sale, the room was unpleasantly crowded, and yet all was still. He did not make an oration from his rostrum, but introduced the first lot to the spectators, with a few modest words about the works he had the honour to sell. Mr. Wadmore's sons, he observed, had put no extravagant price upon them; they had no extraordinary expectations about them: all that they looked for was, that they should go "for their sober value." The first lot was the "Cologne," a picture of the year 1826, and described by Turner himself, in the Royal Academy Catalogue, as "Cologne, the arrival of a Packet-boat—Evening." It was put up—at "your own price, gentlemen," and a Manchester or London dealer entered it well at a thousand guineas. So choice a picture soon made rapid jumps of twenty and fifty-guinea strides, till it was knocked down amid murmurs of delight at 2000 guineas. "Cologne" was followed by "Dieppe," a picture of the year 1825, and described by the artist himself as "Harbour of Dieppe" (*changement de domicile*). Like the companion picture, this, too, commenced at a thousand guineas; and, after similar strides, was finally knocked down to the same person for 1850 guineas. Then came the last lot of all—a small unexhibited picture—a picture, we should say, of the year 1809, and known to collectors as "The Guard-ship of the Nore." It was not entered so well, but was bravely fought for, and finally knocked down for 1530 guineas.

Our readers will, no doubt, ask by whom they were bought, and what did Turner get for them? We can answer the inquiries in part. The "Cologne" and the "Dieppe" were bought for Mr. Naylor, of Liverpool, to whom, on the 13th of November last, we introduced our readers in our column of Table Talk; and the "Guard-ship" was bought, we are told, for an ironmaster at Birmingham, who has determined to possess a collection, and has, for a beginner—this is his first purchase—began uncommonly well. Turner is said to have had £25 for the "Guard-ship," and £500 a piece for the "Cologne" and "Dieppe." Mr. Wadmore, in the year 1828, gave £1500 for the three pictures, and in 1854 the same three pictures sold for £5649. Mr. Sheepshanks's collection would sell for five times the sum he gave for it, and the Vernon collection at such prices is fairly worth double Mr. Vernon's own valuation of it—and we know that collectors are only too apt to think highly enough of their own collections.

But the Turner prices were not the only instances of the increasing market value in which good works of our English school of art are held. That charmingly-coloured sketch by Wilkie, of "The Trumpeter of the Guards," to which we called attention last week, was sold by Wilkie to Mr. Wadmore for forty guineas: on Saturday last it sold for two hundred and four guineas, or five times the sum the artist received for it.

But to come to living artists. At the same sale, two little pictures, for each of which Mr. Webster received thirty guineas, sold for three hundred and thirty guineas, and three hundred and forty guineas. An "Interior of the Cathedral of Bayonne," for which Mr. Roberts received the same insignificant sum (thirty guineas), was thought to go cheap (as it did) at one hundred and thirty-five guineas; and, if we are not mistaken, a third little Webster, at the same sale, "Il Penseroso," was actually sold at Lord Charles Townshend's sale, some sixteen years ago, for only forty pounds—on Saturday it sold for two hundred and fifty guineas!

This mention of the late Lord Charles Townshend reminds us (not necessarily, however) that his Lordship's pictures—or rather that portion of the collection which his executors have thought fit to sell—have formed a very agreeable exhibition at Christie's during the present week. The attractions were—a beautiful Female Head by Sir Joshua, "Mrs. Bradly," in a black and white dress, her hand raised to her cheek, in an attitude of contemplation (known to collectors by Mr. Cousins's admirable engraving from it); Mr. Danby's masterpiece, "Morning on the Lake of Zurich;" "Pilgrims Embarking for the Church of Einsiedlin," and a few choice bits by Frith, Egg, and Stone. On the day on which our Paper appears, Mr. Christie will disperse the collection. We missed Wilkie's "Letter-Writer." Where is that picture. The locality of every good picture should be well known.

We have found people greatly amused with the bill introduced by Sir William Molesworth and the Attorney-General, for the purpose of placing "public statues within the metropolitan police district under the control of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings." This amusement arises from the schedule, with the statues enumerated therein, and the statues left out, as it were, by particular desire. The Commissioners, of course, exclude all the City statues; but they take in King Charles I., at Charing-cross; King Charles II., at Chelsea Hospital; King James II., behind Whitehall; Queen Anne, in Queen-square; King George II., in Golden-square, and Greenwich Hospital; King George III., in Somerset House, and Pall-mall East; King George IV., in Trafalgar-square; the Duke of Kent, at the top of Portland-place; the Achilles, in Hyde Park; the Wyatt Wellington, at Hyde-park-corner; the Wellington, in the Tower; the Nelson, on the Column; and the Canning, in New Palace-yard. But think of the exclusions! They will have nothing to do with William III., in St. James's-square; with King George I., on the top of Bloomsbury steeple; with the butcher Duke of Cumberland, in Cavendish-square; with Mr. Fox's Duke of Bedford, in Russell-square; with Mr. Fox himself, in Bloomsbury-square; with Mr. Pitt, in Hanover-square; with Lord George Bentinck, in Cavendish-square, or with old Major Cartwright, in Burton-crescent. Surely George I. wants more looking after, than Lord Nelson; there are outer steps on the Bloomsbury steeple, by which King George may be approached and disfigured. Will Parliament suffer the hero of the Revolution, and the first of the House of Hanover, to be pelted or spirited away, like has been spirited away the George II. of Leicester-square? Will Lord John Russell allow Mr. Fox to be neglected? and will Mr. Disraeli suffer Mr. Pitt (though in bronze) to be insulted? It appears to us that they cannot—and that the Commissioners should take all out-door statues, in public places, under their protection. They do not tell us what is meant by a public statue, otherwise than by their interpretation in the schedule, and yet they insert a clause that "no public statue shall, after the passing of this act, be erected in any public place, without the written assent of the said Commissioners." A public statue should be held to mean any out-door statue erected in a public place—and the Commissioners should be held responsible for the statues erected. By the present Bill, the public places of London, included in the metropolitan police district, would not appear to occupy so much ground as the public-houses of the district. Any committee, or, perhaps, any person, may disfigure St. James's-square, or Cavendish-square; for the Chief Commissioner of Works and the Attorney-General are good enough to inform us that these are not public places. They may, however, be made public eye-sores.



IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

THE IRISH EXECUTIVE.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH, in moving for papers connected with a commutation of the sentence of death upon a man convicted of murder in the county of Westmeath, contended that there had been in this case an injudicious exercise of the prerogative of mercy by the Lord-Lieutenant, amounting to an obstruction in the course of justice for the sake of popularity.

After a short discussion, the motion, with some modifications was agreed to.

The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention (Further Amendment) Act passed through committee.

The Church Buildings Acts Continuance Bill was read the second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved a resolution, in reference to the standing orders of the House, to the effect that Government business should have precedence over other orders of the day upon all Thursdays during the remainder of the session.

Some opposition was made, but ultimately the resolution was adopted, Lord J. Russell giving up the two proximate Thursdays, and consenting that the resolution should not take effect until the 25th inst.

THE WAR BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Ways and Means, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to make his financial statement. He adverted to the necessity which had existed for demanding a doubled Income-tax, at a time when war was not declared. It was then impossible for the Government to form a trustworthy estimate of the expenses of war; but the complicated machinery of the Income-tax made it necessary to apply to Parliament early, in order that the getting in the required revenue might not be delayed. He had at that time asked what was then known to be requisite, but had also stated that his demand was not adequate to the purposes of war. It now became his duty to ask for the means of carrying on the war; but, before doing so, he replied at some length to the accusations brought against him of having mismanaged the Unfunded Debt, and of having made a bad bargain in the paying off the holders of South Sea Stock. He then proceeded to announce the views of Government as to providing for the expenses of the war, recapitulating the results of his former statement when the doubled Income-tax was granted, and when an estimated revenue of £56,656,000 against an expenditure of £66,189,000, gave a surplus of £467,000. The new Navy, Army, and Ordnance Estimates, with an additional £500,000 for the Militia, would require £6,000,000; but it was necessary also to provide for charges as yet unknown, and he should have to ask for £6,850,000 in addition to what had been already granted. This would have to be raised by taxation. It was proposed to repeat the operation which had already been performed on the Income-tax. The former operations had given from this source £9,582,000; and the addition would give £3,250,000; and, in all, £12,832,000. This augmentation, which was from sevenpence to fourpence in the pound, would be asked for the period of the war; and should the war terminate—which he prayed God might grant—during the existence of the tax under the Act of 1853, the augmentation would cease. In this way, about two-thirds of the expenses would be provided for. As regarded the remainder, Government was not inclined to push the doctrine of the Income-tax so far as some were disposed to do; they did not think that the subjects of that tax ought to bear the whole expense of a national war. Nor was there any other direct tax which Government could propose; and, least of all, could they apply to the Assessed Taxes, or draw into a trap those who had been invited to regulate their establishments under the new system. As regarded indirect taxes, they had resolved not to alter the system of postage, which had been so prosperous and beneficial, except for the purpose of augmenting its benefits. In connection with this part of the subject, Mr. Gladstone introduced a tribute to Mr. Rowland Hill, and a congratulation to the country on his promotion. Nor did Government intend to re-impose the taxes of last year, believing that nothing but the last extremity would induce Parliament to restore the fetters of Excise when they had once been removed. Nor could they touch the Tea-duties, or those on tobacco. Passing from the negative to the positive conclusions of Government, he said that it would be necessary to go to the consumer, but this would be done in the least oppressive or injurious mode. It was proposed to repeat the operation of last year on Scotch and Irish spirits, and to augment the duty in Scotland by 1s. a gallon, and in Ireland by 8d.; and this, he estimated, would be a gain to the Exchequer of £450,000. It was proposed to classify the Sugar-duties, and to meet the grievances of the sugar refiner by a scale of charges on all sugar, foreign and colonial, according to the rank of the different sorts; and by this means £700,000 would be raised. It was proposed to augment the duty on malt (Sensation on the Opposition side). He considered that we might fairly come upon the wealthy for the first charges of the war, but that a national war ought to be borne by all classes. The Malt-tax pressed on all, was easily and completely collected, and the addition required no increased staff to get it in, and, therefore, the impost seemed to fulfil the conditions which should be sought for. The Malt-duty was new, in round figures, 2s. 9d. per bushel, and he proposed to raise it to 4s., which would leave it lower than it was in 1810, and less than half what it was from 1804 to 1816, during the great war struggle. Taking the consumption at 40,000,000 bushels, this would give £2,450,000. The united amounts thus to be obtained by increased Income-tax, Spirit-duty, Sugar-duty, and Malt-duty, would be £6,850,000, which was the required sum. All these taxes were to be asked for war purposes, except the Spirit-duty increase, which was to be permanent. But it was also necessary to have a resource for extraordinary contingencies, and for a possible rapid increase in the rate of war expenditure. He wished, therefore, to take powers for creating means to be used in case of need. For of the £6,850,000 of taxation which had been asked, he could not expect to receive before the 5th of April, 1855, more than £2,840,000, which would leave him at that date in a deficiency of £4,010,000. This would have to be provided against; and the mode of doing so seemed to be by temporary securities. Mr. Gladstone here explained and vindicated what he had recently done in regard to the issue of Exchequer Bonds; mentioning that a trifle below the £2,000,000 contemplated for the first series had been taken only, and stating that the failure of the operation, so far, had arisen from a cause in which certainly no shame was involved, for it was the departure from the old method of gigantic financial operation at the beginning of a war, whereby contractors used to make colossal fortunes. He thought that it was for the House, and not for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to dictate the policy which should be adopted, and he had deemed it right, in the first place, to seek the sanction of Parliament for the measures to be adopted. He then said that he proposed to provide "interim funds" as follows. He would take authority to confirm the contracts for the Exchequer Bonds of the class A, and power to issue a second series. He would also take power to issue two millions of Exchequer Bills, and so many more as should not be taken on the four millions of Exchequer Bonds. This would give a command of £5,000,000, and the total sum of £66,746,000 of revenue set against £68,039,000 of expenditure, would show for the year a margin which he would for safety put at three millions and a half. After stating the order in which he proposed to proceed with the plan, he addressed himself to answer charges which had been made against Government. It was hardly necessary to meet the absurd accusation of want of foresight as to the inevitability of war, or to defend themselves for having believed that a Sovereign of Europe was a man of honour; but he met the equally ridiculous charge of having abandoned public revenue, by asking in what state Government had found the revenue when the Income-tax itself was in peril, because Mr. Disraeli had thought it consistent with his duty to his Sovereign and his country to promise a remodelling of that tax without having formed any plan for the purpose. The man who did that, he subsequently observed, was the one who surrendered public revenue. He then took credit to the Government for having re-established that tax upon a secure basis, and for the various financial reforms which they had effected with the aid of the generous confidence of the House. Then he referred to the counsel that had been given to have recourse to a loan; and, while declaring that to have had such recourse would have conducted to his own popularity, especially with the City, whence the name of "heaven-born Minister" had come for

Mr. Pitt, he entered at some length into the history of that Minister's enormous and costly loans, by way of warning against the system, and as a stimulus to Parliament to struggle against it as long as possible. He added, that Mr. Pitt himself, discovering his error, had afterwards made gallant efforts to redeem it. And, while the Duke of Wellington was covering the name of England with fresh glories, our fathers were making noble struggles to bear the current expenses of the war; and he wished his hearers to show themselves worthy of such sires, and to do with our immense and elastic resources what they had done under such disadvantages. The right hon. gentleman concluded a speech of exactly three hours and a half's duration with an earnest and eloquent expression of the confidence with which Government, having thus laid their plans and their defence before Parliament, awaited its decision; and he sat down amidst cordial and renewed cheering.

The first resolution, authorising the imposition of the duties on articles of consumption, was then put.

Mr. DISRAELI could not consent to the passing of the resolution without a distinct understanding as to the mode of discussion. A very large plan had been submitted, in a speech of several hours, and it was unfair to ask the committee to proceed at present. Government should fix a day for the debate.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained the necessity of taking the resolution, which was submitted in accordance with precedent, and to secure the revenue, but the passing of which committed no gentleman to a subsequent course.

Mr. DISRAELI charged Mr. Gladstone with evading the question, and he demanded when the discussion was to be taken.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER apologised for his omission, and referred to Lord J. Russell, who proposed Monday next, to which Mr. Disraeli assented.

The resolutions were then agreed to, those on the Income-tax and one on stamps standing over.

Mr. DISRAELI objected to the committee passing the resolution as to Exchequer Bonds, as desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord J. RUSSELL represented that it might be injurious to the public credit if the resolution were not agreed to.

A long conversational discussion took place on this subject—the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir C. Wood insisting that Parliamentary custom dictated the agreeing to the resolution; and Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Hume, Mr. Spooner, and other members taking a different view. Ultimately, on the understanding that the principle of the resolution was to be discussed on a future occasion, the resolution, limited to the £2,000,000 of Exchequer Bonds of the first series was agreed to, and the House resumed.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

UNAUTHORISED NEGOTIATIONS BILL.

Lord CAMPBELL moved the second reading of the bill for prohibiting Unauthorised Negotiations with Foreign Powers. He referred to the deputations sent by the Irish agitators to Ledru Rollin, by the City of London to the President of the French, and by the Society of Friends to the Emperor of Russia; and contended that, even though occasionally the motive might be good, yet the acts themselves were inexpedient, and ought to be put a stop to.

Lord LYNCHBURST opposed the second reading of the bill, which would apply to many things which could not be considered as offences against the law of nations. It was calculated to check many proceedings of a beneficial character—such, for instance, as the interference by British subjects in favour of the Malial family.

The Earl of ABERDEEN recommended Lord Campbell not to proceed with his bill.

Lord CAMPBELL declined to withdraw it, and it was read a second time, on the understanding that it should be referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE MALT-TAX.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means was brought up, and on the resolutions being read,

Mr. E. BALL moved, as an amendment, that the word "malt" be omitted from the resolutions. The agriculturists having acquiesced in the adoption of the Free-trade policy, they had a right to anticipate that they would be favourably considered in any re-adjustment or re-imposition of taxation, and that some of the taxes on land should be reduced. Instead of this, however, the Chancellor of the Exchequer now proposed, by means of the increased spirit-duties and malt-tax, to levy four-fifths of the new taxes from the land.

Mr. BENTINCK, in seconding the amendment, said that the policy of the right hon. gentleman on the present occasion was consistent with the feelings of hostility which had always been evinced by the Government to the landed interest.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said these resolutions were proposed *pro forma*, and he should, therefore, decline to discuss the question upon that occasion, as a violation of the understanding which had been come to by the House.

Mr. DISRAELI suggested the postponement of the resolutions until Monday next.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, it was necessary to pass the resolutions, in order to prevent loss to the revenue should the proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer be ultimately adopted.

After a short debate, the House divided, and the amendment of Mr. E. Ball was negatived by a majority of 224 to 143.

The resolutions were then agreed to, and bills founded upon them were ordered to be introduced.

THE ORANGE RIVER SETTLEMENT.

Mr. ADDERLEY moved an address to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to re-consider the Order in Council for the promulgation, on or before the 1st day of August next, of a proclamation abandoning and renouncing all sovereignty over the Orange River territory and its inhabitants.

The motion, which was opposed by Mr. F. Peel and Sir John Pakington, was withdrawn, after a short discussion.

CHURCH RATES.

Mr. PACKE obtained leave to bring in a bill to relieve Dissenters from the payment of church rates in certain cases, and otherwise to amend the law respecting the making, assessing, and collecting of church rates in England and Wales.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Mr. D. SEYMOUR moved for leave to bring in a bill to make fraudulent dealings with regard to bills of exchange felonious in certain cases.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the evil complained of was a serious one, and he should offer no opposition to the introduction of the bill; but he reserved his opinion as to the details, which, he feared, would be full of difficulty.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

The Militia Bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on the Friendly Societies Bill, Mr. DUNCOMBE suggested that a subject of the delicate and painful nature embraced by the bill had better be referred to a select committee.

Mr. BRIGHT coincided in the suggestion, considering that the bill in its present form would not work at all.

Mr. HENLEY thought that the subject was one which ought to be taken up by Government, who were already in possession of information to enable them to legislate with effect.

Lord PALMERSTON assented to the proposal to refer the bill to a select committee, with the view of securing a satisfactory investigation on the subject. With respect to the general regulations of these friendly societies, of course the report of the committee which sat some years ago would be referred to any committee that might be appointed. The point, however, which had laid the foundation of the various proposals before the House, was the question of the regulations applicable to burial clubs. He thought that the locus of the country, the credit of the lower classes, and their dearest personal and private feelings were concerned in placing it beyond the possibility of doubt or imputation, that any such suspicions as had lately prevailed in this matter could, by any possibility, be founded in fact.

Further discussion followed, and ultimately the bill was referred to a select committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

OUR TROOPS IN THE EAST.

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH having referred to the sum voted the other night in the House of Commons (£3,096,000) for the transport of our troops to Turkey, remarked upon the enormity of the sum beyond that which was voted in 1808—the great year of our military expenditure. At the former period went out to the Peninsula 21,000 men more,

and a much greater number of horses than we were sending out this year to Turkey; and, although we were in 1808 suffering greatly under a depreciated currency, the expenditure for our transports then was about £1,000,000 less than the vote asked for this year. The noble Earl, having urged the importance of the greatest possible economy, asked whether the Government would have any objection to lay upon the table the full details of those estimates? He also asked what provision had been made for the payment of our troops in Turkey?

The Duke of NEWCASTLE said that, though the vote referred to was large, it should be recollected that that money was not yet expended, but a great portion of it was intended to meet the future expenditure for the transport of our troops, horses, &c. He must decline producing the details asked for, as their publicity would probably occasion the greatest inconvenience to the public service. The delay in the transport of some of our troops and horses was not occasioned by the Government or the military authorities, but was owing to circumstances which they could not control. Arrangements had been made for the payment of our troops in Turkey in English sovereigns and silver, as far as possible. The reports from our Commissariat officers were most satisfactory; and they stated that the Turkish authorities were acting towards us with good faith in matters relating to supplies and to our transports. He was glad to have the opportunity of contradicting the disagreeable rumours that were abroad, in reference to the health of our troops at Gallipoli. From a despatch received on that day, he was enabled to give the fullest refutation to those statements, for out of the whole body of our troops at Gallipoli there were only twenty sick.

BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

In reply to the Earl of Malmesbury, the Duke of NEWCASTLE said he had that day received an official account of the Bombardment of Odessa, and that it fully corroborated the statements that had already appeared in the public papers. Admiral Dundas completely contradicts the Russian official statement, in many particulars. He states that the flag of truce was most undoubtedly fired upon by a battery at Odessa. It appeared, further, by Admiral Dundas's last despatch, that there was only one Englishman killed and ten wounded during the engagement. The public would be informed of the events during the war by means of the *Gazette*; and supplemental *Gazettes* would be published if rendered necessary by the receipt of important intelligence.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE brought forward the Militia Bill, which was read a first time.

The Exchequer Bills (£16,024,100) Bill was read a second time.

The Episcopal and Capital Estates Bill was read a second time.

The Church Buildings Acts Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA moved the following resolution:—"That the religious wants of the great body of the labouring classes employed in our manufacturing districts (from the extensive deficiency of church accommodation, of resident clergy to administer to their spiritual necessities, and of schools to afford them a sound Scriptural education), demand the earliest attention of Parliament."

The Earl of ABERDEEN said that, though he was as anxious as the noble Earl to see the evils complained of removed, he objected to the adoption of the resolution, as being most unusual, and as leading to no practical good.

After some discussion, the resolution was withdrawn, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. SOTHERON, Mr. G. H. Moore was added to the committee to inquire into the case of Mr. Stenor.

Colonel HARCOURT asked the President of the Poor-law Board whether there was anything in the law, as it now stands, or in the orders of the Poor-law Commissioners, to prevent the guardians of the poor from giving, if they think fit, out-door relief to the destitute wife and child of any soldier, sailor, or marine in her Majesty's service?

Mr. BAILES said there was nothing to prevent the guardians from doing so if they thought proper.

Colonel HARCOURT asked whether, six women per company being the number who, with their families, are by the regulation of the army permitted to embark with their husbands on foreign service, the Government will object to grant to those of that number, who have been prevented from going out on the present occasion by the exigencies of the service, the same allowance of half rations for the women, and quarter rations for the children which they would have had if they had gone out?

Mr. S. HERBERT said he had acquiesced in every application that had as yet been made to him.

Mr. T. BARING asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he will state the amount subscribed for Exchequer Bonds described as Bond A, payable at par on May 8th, 1858, up to two o'clock on the 8th instant; distinguishing the amount of subscription payable in money, and that payable in Exchequer Bills; and whether the deposit of ten per cent was paid before two o'clock on the 8th instant on the whole amount so subscribed; and, if not, what was the extent of the deficiency? Also, whether any subscriptions have been accepted for the Bond B, ending on 8th May, 1859; and for the Bond C, ending on 8th May, 1860; and, if so, to what extent for each description?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, he would produce the return, which would give the information in a more correct form than he could do at that moment. He had entered into no contract with respect to the loan, nor would he until sanctioned by Parliament.

In reply to a question from Mr. French, Sir J. GRAHAM said, he had inquired into the matter of the *Andes*, which had conveyed the Foot Royals to the East, and said that so complaints had been forwarded, either to the Horse Guards or the Admiralty, on the subject of the overcrowding of the vessel, though it was true that she had taken fire owing to the boisterous weather, and the continuous working of the engines. The fire, however, was, by the gallant conduct of those on board, eventually got under, and she proceeded to the East with as little delay as possible.

In reply to a question from Mr. Bright, Lord J. RUSSELL said he hoped shortly to lay upon the table the papers relative to Greece. The delay had been caused by the reception of additional despatches, which would be also laid upon the table.

HIGHWAYS (DISTRICT SURVEYORS) BILL.

Mr. FLEWEN moved the second reading of the Highways (District Surveyors) Bill. He wished to have the surveyors of highways in this country appointed in the same manner as they are in Ireland, by the magistrates assembled at road sessions; for nowhere were the public roads and bridges better managed than they were in that country, and at a great saving of expense as compared with this country.

Mr. MILES opposed the bill, which he characterised as an "oligarchical bill." He moved that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. FITZROY concurred in the objections of Mr. Miles to this bill.

After some discussion, the bill was negatived without a division.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The House then went into committee upon the Oxford University Bill, the discussion upon the clauses of which occupied the remainder of the night.

Mr. James Wilson, M.P., has resumed his duties at the Treasury, having, we are happy to state, recovered from his recent indisposition.

DEVONPORT ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Wednesday, Mr. John Clouter, the Mayor, residing. Mr. John Beer, solicitor, of Devonport, proposed, and Admiral Maurice, of Stonehouse, seconded, Sir John Heron Maxwell, Mr. Tripe, surgeon, of Devonport, nominated, and Dr. Shepherd, of Stonehouse, seconded, Sir Erskine Perry. The show of hands was in favour of the latter, and a poll having been demanded, the election was appointed to take place on Thursday.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.—On Thursday the twenty-first annual meeting of this company was held at the offices in Bishopsgate-street—J. F. Laurie, Esq., in the chair—when a dividend, at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and a bonus of four per cent was declared out of the earnings of the past year. It was also resolved to set aside a certain amount out of the future earnings, to assist the clerks in insuring their lives, and the £5000 voted last year towards a relief fund was ordered to be divided amongst them by way of bonus.

CURIOUS CASE OF KNIGHTHOOD.—Sir Samuel Bignold, who was knighted by her Majesty at the Levee last week, met the Corporation of Norwich (of which city he is the Mayor) on Friday, and arranged the somewhat singular circumstances under which he obtained the honour of knighthood. It appears that he was commissioned by the Corporation, of which he is the head, to convey to her Majesty an address on the subject of the Eastern war, breathing most loyal views, and expressing the fullest confidence in the course her Majesty had adopted. He was introduced by Mr. Leto, M.P., his card of presentation bearing the words, "The Mayor of Norwich." After receiving the address, her Majesty inquired the Mayor's name. On learning it her Majesty commanded him to kneel, and there and then he rose "Sir Samuel Bignold," thunderstruck, as he says, with the honour so unexpectedly conferred upon him.



## FUNERAL OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, AT LICHFIELD.



THE REMAINS OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY LYING IN STATE.

THE mortal remains of this gallant nobleman were committed to their last resting place on Saturday last, in the family vault at Lichfield. On Thursday, the remains of the late Marquis lay in state in the mortuary chamber at Uxbridge House; and on Friday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, the body was removed from Uxbridge House, accompanied by an escort of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue)—of which regiment the noble Marquis was Colonel—to the Great Northern Railway Station, King's-cross, and after, by special train, to Lichfield. In the procession was—the band of the Royal Horse Guards, with drums muffled, playing the "Dead March in Saul." The late Marquis's coronet and Field-Marshal's baton on a crimson silk velvet cushion, the horse covered with black cloth trappings, and a plume of ostrich feathers emblazoned with heraldry. The hearse was drawn by six horses with black ostrich feathers and escutcheons; an escort of the Horse Guards (Blue); four mourning coaches and four—first coach, containing Lord Uxbridge (the present Marquis), Lord Paget, Lord Alfred Paget, and Lord George Paget; second

coach—the Duke of Richmond, Lord Crofton, and Lord Enfield; third coach—Lord Sandwich, Admiral Cadogan, and Lord Templemore; fourth coach—Lord Maidstone, the Hon. Henry Paget, and the Family Physician; the late Marquis's carriage and horses; the Queen's carriage; Prince Albert's carriage; the Duchess of Gloucester's carriage; the Duchess of Kent's carriage. The French Ambassador's carriage followed next; and after that, sixty belonging to the nobility and gentry; the melancholy cavalcade proceeding en route to the terminus. The remains were then conveyed from London by a special train, accompanied by the members of the family of the distinguished deceased. The train reached Lichfield station at half-past four in the afternoon; and the hearse, containing the body moved slowly to the city, preceded by nine carriages, in which were the mourners.

The streets and windows of the houses in the line of the procession were thronged with spectators, many of whom, nearly forty years ago, had witnessed the entrance of the late Marquis into Lichfield, when,

gradually recovering from the wound he had received on the field of Waterloo, he was met by the corporation of that city, and received from them a magnificent sword, as a token of the grateful esteem in which they held the hero. The body was conveyed to the George Hotel, where a guard of honour was drawn up, consisting of two companies of the 1st Regiment of Staffordshire Militia, and containing two hundred men, under the command of Major Inge, and Captain the Hon. Charles Wrottesley and Captain Fletcher. When the hearse arrived, the colours were lowered, and the men reversed their arms. The body was then conveyed to the Assembly Room of the Hotel. The room was hung with black cloth, and lighted with wax tapers in silver sconces. Four tall and large wax candles, in massive silver candlesticks, were placed on each side of the coffin. The remains had been placed in a shell, which was deposited in a leaden coffin, and again enclosed in an outer case, covered with rich crimson Genoa velvet, studded with gold nails, with massive handles attached. Over each handle was a Marquis's



INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY IN THE VAULT, LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.





FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, AT LICHFIELD CATHEDRAL.







**PORTABLE BUILDINGS.**—Sole Manufacturer, CHAS. HOWE, Bristol.—SAMUEL HEMMING'S Patent Improved PORTABLE BUILDINGS, adapted to all climates. A great variety may be seen erected at the Works, consisting of four Churches, two Chapels, two storied Hotels, and other Buildings, with balconies and verandahs, and ornamental Villas. An Emigrant's House adapted to all climates, for a family of seven or twenty persons, and many other Buildings, covering the area of an acre. Every Building may be seen perfectly erected, previous to being packed for shipment; thereby enabling any Inspector to compare them to those sent without difficulty. The tender work is executed in the best manner, by James F. Hemming, Apply to the Architect, or at Mr. N. Hemming's, 45, Gracechurch-street, London, Baker-street, London, London; J. Lewis F. Bennett, and Co., Gloucester; T. Mearns, Newcastle; Messrs. McDonald, Milford; T. Porth, London &c.





DEPARTURE OF LORD RAGLAN IN "THE CARADOC," FROM MARSEILLES.

## LORD RAGLAN LEAVING MARSEILLES.

ON Saturday, the 22nd ult., just at the very time when the bombardment of Odessa was going on, Lord Raglan and suite left Marseilles in the *Caradoc* steam-ship. He had arrived in that city, en route for Constantinople on the Thursday previous, and intended to embark on the same day, but it blew so fierce a hurricane that he was obliged to give up the notion, and take up his quarters in the Hôtel d'Orient. The weather was no less boisterous on the following morning—several transports which had sailed for the East on Thursday having been forced to put back.

On Saturday, although the gale had not abated, Lord Raglan determined to set sail. Accordingly, the *Caradoc* left Marseilles harbour about one o'clock on that day, in spite of a strong north-easter, which the Captain encountered in dashing style. The passengers by the *Caradoc* were Lord Raglan, Lord de Ros, Colonel Steele, Colonel Somerset, Major Wellesley, Captain Blackwood, Captain Bradford, Ad-

mira! Boxer, his Secretary and Flag-Lieutenant, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. Wood.

## EMBARKATION OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD.

THE departure of Marshal St. Arnaud from Marseilles, last Saturday week, caused a considerable movement in that city. The Marshal, dressed in the full uniform of his rank, left his hotel at half-past one o'clock, in an open carriage, accompanied by the Prefect and two Aides-de-camp. The carriage was preceded by a detachment of gendarmes, and followed by General Rostolan (Commander of the Military Division), General Facheux (Commander of the Garrison), and a brilliant staff. The streets were lined with troops, from the hotel to the pier of the new port, at which the steam-corvette *Berthollet* was lying to receive the Marshal. When he went on board, the yards of the corvette were manned, and the crew received him with three cheers. The Marshal, who looked in much better health than he has lately done,

took his station on the quarter-deck, having Madame St. Arnaud at his side, and received the final compliments of the Generals and the civic authorities. Orders were then given to remove the stage, which had been erected to facilitate the embarkation of the passengers, and the *Berthollet* moved slowly away. It was past three o'clock before the corvette reached the roads. The Marshal continued to salute his friends as long as he remained in sight; while a military band on the pier played several favourite airs. The *Berthollet* is a paddle-wheel steamer, of by no means a handsome model; but she has the reputation of being a fast and safe boat.

The *Berthollet* arrived at Malta on the afternoon of the 2nd instant. The Marshal and the officers of his staff met with the most cordial reception from the Governor, the military authorities, and the population. On landing, he was requested to review the troops of the garrison. He afterwards visited the different establishments of the city; and in the evening a grand banquet was given by the Governor in honour of his distinguished visitor.



EMBARKATION OF MARSHAL ST. ARNAUD, AT MARSEILLES.





LANDING OF THE FRENCH INFANTRY AT GALLIPOLI.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



## THE ALLIED TROOPS AT GALLIOLI

LETTERS from Gallipoli, dated April the 28th, state that the French army will leave for Rodosto as soon as their artillery arrives. At the above date they had only six field pieces there. General Espinasse will lead the advance, and the troops which march from Gallipoli by the shores of the Sea of Marmora will be replaced by the succeeding regiments from France. It is generally supposed that Rodosto will only be a post on the road to Adrianople, and that the French will push on there the middle of May. On the 22nd, Sir De Lacy Evans and staff passed on, after a short delay, on their way up the Dardanelles, in the *City of London*. On the 23rd ult., the *Emperor* went past Gallipoli early in the morning, with Sir R. England and staff on board, on their way to Constantinople. Later in the day the *Trent*, with the 23rd Regiment; the *Tommy*, with Brigadiers Eyre, Sir C. Campbell, and Pennesfather, Captain Cunningham and staff; and *Medway*, with 25th Regiment, arrived, and, after a short delay, went on to Constantinople. Brigadier Eyre, Lieutenant Graham, Brigade-Major Hope, and staff, remained at Gallipoli to act under Sir George Brown.

The 50th and 93rd marched out to Bulari on the 21st, and pitched their tents to form a working brigade with the Rifles and Sappers and Miners for the execution of the works. The profile of these lines has not yet been decided on; but the men have commenced throwing up the earth; and Colonel Waddy, of the 50th, was the first to turn up a spadeful of earth at "the fortifications," which the French have taken under their especial protection. Their troops are at work on the right flank; the English have commenced on the left; and each day about 2000 men are hard at work digging up the earth in a line right across the peninsula or isthmus. The 23rd and 44th struck tents for exercise on the 25th ult.; and, as the day was hot, the wind high, and the dust excessive, the operation was not very agreeable.

On Saturday, the 22nd ult., a fire took place in the house occupied by Mr. Alexander, the principal medical officer.

## THE ILLUSTRATION.

The large illustration, upon the preceding page, from a sketch by our Special Correspondent, represents the landing of French infantry at Gallipoli. The large iron boat is filled with some hundred men, and is towed by a boat with twelve or more oars. The scene is very striking: the soldiers are closely packed in the large boat; they carry their knapsacks and blankets; they face the officers, who are at the helm; opposite is the standard-bearer; and at the upper end of the boat is stationed a drummer, who beats a stirring march all the time. On the left is anchored an English steamer, which has just arrived; the paddle-boxes are crowded with soldiers, who lustily cheered their allies. About midway between the steamer and the French landing boat is a graceful Greek craft; beyond the steamer, leftward of the town, is an encampment of troops; and to the right is the town and harbour of Gallipoli. On the hill are the ruins of a fort, amidst which waves the tricoloured flag of France, which has a significant position in contrast with the inferior place of the Turkish colours, on the roof of the Quarantine. The white-faced building, with arched windows, is a café, with a terrace, crowded with officers; it is situated on the shore, projecting into the sea. Opposite is the Quarantine building; and beyond is a stone lighthouse. The harbour is small; but the three-masted barque and the numerous smaller craft nearly hide the large square tower which commands the town at the foot of the hill: this consists of a mass of conical dark grey roofs, relieved here and there by minarets, and a tall factory chimney shaft.

## VICTORIA.

BY MRS. T. K. HERVEY.

Her fleets are on the hostile shore,  
Her sword is on the sea;  
The standard that her fathers bore  
Waves once more for the free.  
The stranger's wrong is her's to-day,  
Her shield is o'er the slave;  
Her trustiest hearts are on their way  
To succour and to save.  
Dearest to her the flag at rest,  
The sword without a stain,  
The peaceful fields,—the reddening west  
Glancing o'er golden grain.  
It may not be; for her alone  
Swords leap and true hearts beat,  
Who rules, with Freedom on her throne,  
And Slavery at her feet.  
She must unwind the web of peace,  
So beautifully wove;  
Her womanhood's delights must cease—  
All, save her people's love.  
One heart is hers through all the land,  
One arm, to win or die;  
Wherever peals o'er sea and strand  
Victoria's gathering-cry.

A nation's call, a country's woe,  
A groaning people bleeding,  
She heard, and bade her legions go  
At Mercy's tender pleading.  
A wrong more deep, a cause more just,  
Ne'er armed a conquering world;  
Ne'er with a higher, holier trust,  
Its banners were unfurled.

While fervent prayers for her arise  
Whose hosts await his need,  
"Strike home," the noble Turkman cries,  
"Our champions must not bleed!"  
New courage fills the Osmanli  
As Russia's hordes advance,  
While rings the shout from sea to sea—  
"For England and for France!"

"God speed the right!" is still the cry,  
As in the time of old;  
And, with His help, a day draws nigh  
Whose glories are untold.  
So, mercy-led, so, justice-driven,  
Her keels shall cleave their way,  
Till, by the gracious might of Heaven,  
Victoria crowns the day!

**OUR DISTINGUISHED CORPS.—A DIFFICULTY.**—It is one of the disadvantages of our co-operation with the French troops in the East, that a sense of delicacy compels the British to veil the regimental devices which they earned in the great war in the Peninsula and the Netherlands, lest they should outrage the feelings of their gallant comrades. The Scots' Greys are greater sufferers by their Waterloo distinctions than any other corps, for it has caused them to be kept back altogether. They are literally covered with couvres of Waterloo, and must have altered their uniform entirely if they had been sent to the East.

**MILITARY PROMOTIONS COMMISSION.**—It is rumoured that one of the recommendations of the Commission now sitting on the subject of military promotion is, that military officers of all ranks shall retire from active service when they have passed their sixtieth year; and another is, that the grade of major in the army shall be altogether abolished.

**DEFENCES OF LIVERPOOL.**—At a meeting of the Liverpool Dock Committee last week, the subject of the defences of the port was discussed. Ultimately, a vote was taken; and there being nine on each side, the chairman gave his casting vote in favour of the committee, supporting an application to Government for a block-ship, or something of the kind.

\* A speech recorded of the Turks: "Now is the time for us to fight, to save the shedding of our friends' blood."

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

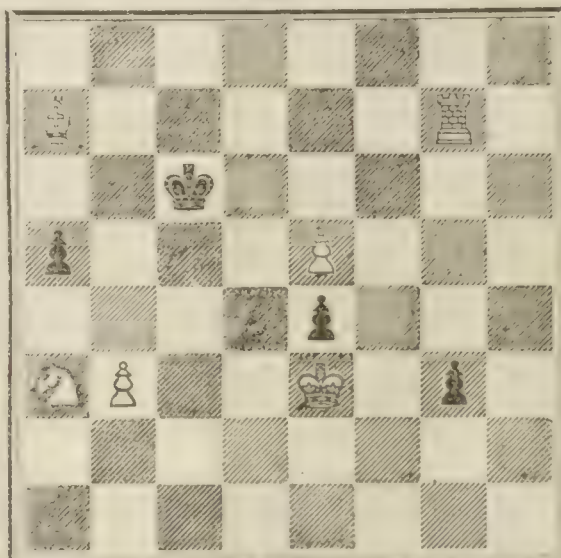
SEVERAL C.—Of those last received, we are sorry to find No. 1 too easy; No. 2 impracticable (for Black at his 4th move, may play P to Q 4th, and defer the mate); and No. 3 solvable in six moves, in total of eight.  
J. W. S. of H.—Too evident, and very deficient in point.  
M. VON H. of Brussels.—They have been duly received, and shall be duly distributed.  
J. N. Bolton.—Mr. Sprackley has returned to Liverpool, and we are glad to hear that he has accepted the Presidency of the Chess Club; but to this agreeable intelligence there is a drawback, for it is feared that business matters will compel him again to take up his abode abroad for some time to come.  
C. G. Pisa.—Your reply, though tardy, was welcome. A second letter shall be forwarded in a few days.  
A. M.—Your information was correct.  
A. NOTICE.—Stamato makes a drawn game.  
J. E. R. Stuttgart.—You will perceive, by our solution, that Problem 532 can be accomplished in three moves.  
S. F. H.—Your end-game is unintelligible, half the "adhesive men" having deserted their posts. Why do you not write the initials of the Pieces and Pawns on your diagrams, as we have so often requested correspondents to do?  
G. M. A. A. Aberdeenshire.—Your Problems are now under consideration. The Solutions of ours are all correct.  
EX-PRESIDENT.—We do not know the number of Chess-clubs in the kingdom. There must be considerably more, however, than you mention, for the *Chess-player's Chronicle*, in its monthly list, enumerates between 50 and 60.  
P. T. S.—Contributors of Games, Problems, &c., should always send their names and addresses: not for publication, but that they may be communicated with on the subject of their contributions.  
CIVIL.—The annual subscription to the Wellington Chess and Reading Salons, in St. James street, is only one guinea. Apply to Mr. Thyer, 160, Piccadilly.  
T. R. O.—You have evidently not yet acquired sufficient knowledge of Chess to appreciate the beauty of the Problem he criticises. Were Black to play, as he suggests, the White Bishop, it is obvious, would give mate the very next move.  
F. R., of B.—The suggestion shall not be forgotten.

**SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 532.**  
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to K 4th K to K 6th or a  
2. R to K R 4th K or P moves  
(a) 1. K to Q 6th  
2. R to R 2nd Any move

## PROBLEM No. 534

By W. BIGLAND, Esq.

## BLACK.



WHITE.  
White, playing first, to checkmate in five moves.

## CHESS IN FRANCE.

A selection of interesting games, played by some of the most skilful Amateurs in France, has been placed at our service by the Honorary Secretary of the Paris Circle des Echecs, M. de Riviere. The following came off recently between MM. Le Roche and Journoud:—

## (Scotch Gambit).

WHITE (M. Le R.) BLACK (M. J.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. P to Q 4th P takes P  
4. K B to Q B 4th K B to K B 4th  
5. Q B to K Kt 5th K B to K 2nd  
(a)  
6. Q B to K B 4th P to Q 3rd  
7. P to Q B 3rd P takes P  
8. Q Kt takes P K Kt to K B 3rd  
9. Q to her Kt 3rd Castles  
10. K Kt to Kt 5th Q to K sq  
11. Q to her sq (b) P to K Kt 3rd  
12. P to K R 4th Q R to K Kt 5th  
13. K B to K 2nd B takes B  
14. Q takes B Q Kt to Q 5th  
15. Q to her sq P to Q B 4th  
16. B to K 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd  
17. K Kt to K R 3rd Q Kt to K 4th  
18. Q to K 2nd (c) Q to Q B 3rd  
19. P to K B 3rd P to Q B 5th  
20. K Kt to K B 4th Q R to K sq  
21. P to K Kt 4th K Kt to Q 2nd  
22. K Kt to Q 5th Q Kt to Q 6th (ch)  
23. K to B sq B to Q sq  
24. P to K B 4th B to Q sq  
25. P to K B 5th K Kt to Q B 4th  
(d)  
26. B takes Kt Q takes B  
27. P to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 4th  
28. P takes P P takes P  
29. Q R to Q Kt sq P to Q R 3rd  
30. K R to K Kt 2nd B to Q 4th  
31. P to K Kt 5th B P takes P  
32. P takes P K Rts P (ch)  
33. K to Kt 2nd (e) R to K B 7th (ch)  
And White resigned.

(a) This variation effectually prevents the second player from turning the opening into a "Gioco Piano."  
(b) Apprehensive, perhaps, of Black's playing his Q Kt to Q R 4th, but we believe White did wrong in moving a Q to her Kt 3rd in the first instance, for it was evident his attack could never be maintained.  
(c) It was not "a white stone day" with M. Le Roche, when he played the present game, which is quite unworthy of so eminent a master.  
(d) In M. Journoud's position, we should certainly have ventured to take the K Pawn with the Rook; the result of which, or we are greatly in error, would have given him two minor pieces for his Castle, ex. gr.  
(e) An extraordinary error, confirming our remark above, that M. Le Roche was out of cue. By taking the Rook, he must have won easily.

## THE PROPOSED NEW UNIVERSAL CODE OF CHESS LAWS.

At the meeting of the "The Northern and Midland Counties Chess Association," which was held at Manchester, in the spring of last year, it will be remembered that Mr. Staunton directed the attention of the assemblage to the gross anomalies and inconsistencies which disfigure our Chess statutes, and pointed out the advantages, and indeed the necessity, of having the laws revised, and then settled upon a firm and uniform basis. After some discussion upon the subject, the members present resolved unanimously, "That Mr. Staunton be requested to put himself in communication with Major Jaenisch, of Russia, and Mr. Von Heydebrand, of Germany, the most distinguished chess authors of the Continent, to induce them to co-operate with him, in drawing up a code of Chess laws for general adoption, to be reported on at the next meeting of the Association."

It will be gratifying to the great body of Chess amateurs to learn that this resolution of the Association is likely to produce the most satisfactory results. The three gentlemen named at once accepted the duties assigned them, and have for months been engaged in the consideration of the subject. The first fruits of their labours have appeared in the shape of two carefully drawn up pamphlets—one in German, by M. Von Heydebrand, entitled "Entwurf eines Vorschlägen Reglements für das Schachspiel," the other, in French, by Major Jaenisch, and called "Règles du Jeu des Echecs, adoptées par La Société des Amateurs d'Echecs, de St. Petersburg, comme Base d'un Code Universel de ce Jeu," &c., &c.

These two productions are undergoing translation, and, with a third, containing Mr. Staunton's views, will form one volume, which it is understood will be read before the members of the Association at their next meeting; and, if approved, will then be submitted to the leading Chess-clubs of Europe as the basis for a complete and universal system of rules, applicable to, and which, it is hoped, will be adopted by, the Chess fraternities in all the civilised countries of Europe.

## EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is now stated that Saturday, the 3rd of June, has been finally decided on as the day on which the Sydenham Palace is to be opened.

Accounts from Trieste say that the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian will proceed to England, to return the visit of the Duke of Cambridge.

The Whittington stone, which was said to have been demolished, has been deposited in a stonemason's yard, for the purpose of being renovated and restored; and, in the course of a few days, it will be returned to its original position.

A new law for levying a tax upon dogs has been published at Turin; the proceeds to be applied to the relief of the poor.

Several of the most powerful hydraulic presses of Leeds are at present engaged in compressing hay purchased in the neighbourhood for the use of the cavalry ordered to the seat of war.

A proposition has been brought before the American Legislature to make it a penal offence for a boy to go into a theatre or a circus.

The reduction that has taken place in the Irish military establishment in consequence of the war amounts to about 9,000 men.

The Austrian Government has just opened subscription lists in Frankfurt and Amsterdam for a loan of £3,500,000 sterling.

Upwards of ten thousand pounds were paid at the Custom-house, Bristol, on Monday, in anticipation of a rise in the Sugar-duties.

The discovery of gold in the Orange River Sovereignty has been confirmed. In the especial locality of Smithfield several nuggets are alleged to have been obtained, weighing from one to four ounces each; but in the majority of cases the gold is found in minute particles.

Twenty-four magnificent palm trees, brought by the *Himalaya* from the East, were on Saturday delivered at the Crystal Palace.

The works of the Mediterranean line of electric telegraph are proceeding so actively, that in the course of the summer despatches may be received direct from Constantinople.

The annual cattle-show for the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland is to be held this year at Armagh for the province of Ulster, during the week commencing August 7.

Not less than £1000 has been paid, in an instance or two, for the services of Finnish pilots during the whole season, till the navigation closes; and the same sum has been given to a Norwegian linguist, who speaks Russian and Finnish, on board the *Wellington*.

The electric telegraph between Agra and Calcutta, 800 miles in length, is completed.

The Emigration Commissioners have advertised for three more ships to convey emigrants to Australia: two to sail for Sydney and Geelong on the 16th of June, and one on the 28th of June for Moreton Bay.

Letters have been received from Sir John Bowring, dated Aden, in the Red Sea, reporting briefly "all well."

Mr. A. Guppy, a solicitor of Honiton, has been committed to the county gaol at Exeter, for one month, for forging another person's name to a voting paper, in order that he may be elected a Poor-law guardian.

About 2,000,000 of dollars worth of specie have been sunk in the Chagres river, owing to the enraging of the canoes. The boxes and bars of gold and silver are buoyed, however, and all will be recovered.

The town of Nice was lighted with gas for the first time on the 26th ult.

The New York Crystal Palace was to be re-opened on the 4th of May, under the management of a new committee, and Mr. Barnum.

The Duke and Duchess of Bordeaux, under the title of Count and Countess of Chambord, arrived at Dresden on the 27th ult. from Prague.

The English Ambassador left Madrid on the 25th ult. for Seville, where he will pay his respects to Queen Marie Amelle (the widow of Louis Philippe), previous to her departure from Spain.

The French Empress has bestowed a pension of 600 francs a year on Giraud, the poor fellow who was rescued the other day from the well at Ecully, after having been in his horrible and perilous position for nearly three weeks.

Professor E. Forbes is appointed to the Chair of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, vacant by the decease of Professor Jameson.

The state of the Pope's health is said to be very unsatisfactory. His chest is considered to be affected, and the enormous enlargement of his person reveals a dropsical tendency.

It is expected that the electric telegraph which is to run from Madrid to the French frontier, will be completed as far as Saragossa by the month of June. The wires from Madrid to Irun have been placed in almost all the streets of the capital.

The official returns of the Board of Trade show that the declared value of the woollen manufactures exported in the month ending the 5th of April, 1853, was £931,216, and in the month ending the 5th of April, 1854, £1,033,699, or £102,483 more than in the corresponding month of last year.

A gentleman was fined £20, including costs, at Leeds, the other day, for giving a false character to a former servant.

A project for lighting the city of Mexico with gas is about being commenced, and will be followed by other cities of the Republic.

The Parliamentary Committee on the Wellington Dock Bill have decided that, considering the present state and prospects of the country and trade, it is inexpedient to sanction, at present, any new works of this description.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has anticipated by one year the Exhibition of Industry which was to have taken place in his States in 1855, in order that it may not clash with that of France.

The Tyne seamen who go to the south of England are now making £12 a month. With such wages, no one can wonder at the difficulty of getting seamen to man her Majesty's fleets.

A rescript from Rome, calling on the priests of Ireland to abstain altogether from interference in political affairs, may shortly be expected, if it has not already arrived, in Dublin.

The total produce of the Victoria gold district for the last two years is given as £25,000,000.

The *Atrato*, the largest paddle wheel steamer in the world, made her first trip from St. Thomas to Southampton, a distance of 3600 miles, in twelve days and twenty hours, averaging nearly 300 miles a day.

At a *soirée* recently given by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, the Hungarian General Klappa was an invited guest; and as soon as he entered the room, all the Austrians present, the *corps diplomatique* included, retired.

The ship-building trade at Dundee is at present interrupted by a disagreement between the journeymen and their masters as to the hours of work and the rate of wages.

The East Kent Railway Company have just entered into a contract with Messrs. Fox and Henderson for the construction of a new bridge over the Medway, in Rochester.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Gallipoli on the night of the 30th ult. The Earl of Dunraven has recently erected, at his own cost, a chapel, a monastery, and a nunnery for the Christian Brothers of Charity, at Adare, in the county of Limerick.

The factory hands in Stockport have almost all returned to work. At Preston the spinners still hold out, and prevent the power-loom weavers from returning to work.

The Russian Count Lazzaroff, who was arrested in Paris last week, after having been subjected to a domiciliary visitation for carrying on a secret correspondence with Russia, has been liberated, on condition of quitting France within ten days.

The Prussian Ingenieur Staff has been making experiments with a new projectile for muskets, described as highly satisfactory.

By the opening of the railway to Ulm, which took place last week, an uninterrupted line now exists between Munich and Paris, Calais, and Havre.

The great demand for sea-weed manure in Ireland this season may be inferred from the fact that the very large sum of £10,000 has been paid for it at the Galway docks alone.

Owing to the dearth of flax, nine spinning-mills in Ulster, comprising 35,000 spindles, have partially or wholly stopped work and others are working short time. At Ballinacraig fair, which was held on Monday last, the demand was much greater than the supply of stock. The fair was acknowledged to be the best that has been witnessed for a quarter of a century.

Advices from the whaling fleet report the destruction of several vessels and the loss of numerous lives. The season this year has altogether proved extremely disastrous both in the loss of ships and crews, and in the failure of the fishing.

Twenty-two young workmen, of Berlin, are about to be sent out to the Lutheran missionaries in Southern Africa, as assistants. They are to teach the principal European trades to the natives, and, at the same time, to instruct them in the elements of Christian doctrine.

The diligences between Lisbon and the Spanish frontier have been obliged to cease running, on account of the bad state of the roads.

Mr. Thomas Johnson, clerk to the magistrates of Lancaster, has intimated his determination to resign his official connexion with the Bench, on the ground that he could no longer conscientiously prepare the publicans' licences.





THE COAST BETWEEN NICE AND ANTIBES, THE SCENE OF THE LOSS OF "THE ERCOLANO."

## SHIPWRECK OF THE ERCOLANO.

THE loss of the Italian steam-boat *Ercolano*, on the night of the 24th ult., between Nice and Antibes—of which we this week give an illustration—was, evidently owing to the carelessness of the captain of that vessel, and the melancholy loss of life by which the accident was followed, may with equal justice be attributed to the want of vigilance on board the *Sicilia*, by which the unfortunate vessel was run down. One of the passengers, a French gentleman, has given the following particulars of the catastrophe:—

"We left Genoa on the 24th, at twenty minutes to three o'clock; the weather was moderate, and the sea became calmer as we quitted the Gulf. At ten minutes before midnight we were struck by the steamer *Sicilia* on the larboard side, between the paddle-box and the stern. The blow came with such force that the *Ercolano* was nearly cut in two; the water entered in torrents, the fires of the engines were instantly extinguished, and the vessel enveloped in steam. All this was the work of a few seconds. At that awful moment I was smoking a cigar below. I rushed on the deck, and saw the vessel rapidly going down by the stern. To describe the scene that then followed is impossible: women and children screaming—fathers seeking their children—husbands making desperate efforts to save their wives. Oh! I never shall forget the awful heart-breaking scenes I witnessed. The water gained and gained upon us, and at last we all went down. Fortunately I am a good swimmer, and after keeping myself above water for ten minutes, I got hold of a plank, part of the paddle-box, and ultimately was taken on board the *Sicilia*, but not before I had been upwards of an hour in the most perilous position.

Sir Robert Peel was saved owing to his bravery and sang froid. The instant the accident happened he rushed to the fore-castle, stripped himself, threw himself into the sea, and swam until taken up by a boat from the *Sicilia*. Whilst swimming I saw some females rise to the surface of the water and then sink. One of them, before going down, cried out, "Charles, Charles, my dearest Charles, save me!" This was twice or thrice repeated, and the unhappy being was launched into eternity.

An English gentleman of the name of Knight made the most desperate efforts to save his family, but without success; and his wife, three young children, and their servant perished in his very sight. Mr. Knight, I am told, was himself badly wounded, but succeeded in escaping a watery grave.

It is a fact, which I state with regret, that the boats of the *Sicilia* were not lowered until after the *Ercolano* had gone down. Had the crew of the *Sicilia* been more prompt, many lives might have been saved. The *Sicilia* remained on the spot about an hour and a half; she ought, in my opinion, not to have left before daybreak. The captain of the *Ercolano*, his son, and his officers, were all saved; the passengers drowned.

Believe me, the captain has much to answer for. At the last moment, I distinctly heard the passengers call out "Captain, captain!" but the captain came not. He was asleep in his cabin on the deck, and was first heard of when on board the *Sicilia*.

Our Correspondent's Sketch shows the scene of the catastrophe; the port of Antibes being in the centre, and the Estrelle mountains to the right: they are, as it were, the footstool of the Alps, and are highly picturesque in their forms. Antibes is finely situated on a promontory, jutting out into the sea, and commanding views of the Maritime Alps.

**HOW WE TREAT OUR PRISONERS OF WAR.**—The *Tribune* took 150 prisoners from six of her prizes, all of whom were taken up to Copenhagen on the 20th and 21st of April, and delivered over to the charge of the Russian Minister, with all the clothes and effects they had on board their own ships. The crews were put on board a Russian ship, under a guarantee that they would not serve against the Western Powers during the present war. The Minister was desired to use all possible despatch in receiving the prisoners' luggage, which amounted to sixteen tons. The Russian Minister expressed his unfeigned astonishment at such extreme liberality being displayed towards the prisoners. Sums of money found on the persons of the seamen were immediately returned to them, much apparently to their astonishment; and they did not fail in the highest terms to express their gratitude. In one instance the sum of £200 sterling was found on the person of one of the Russian masters, which was forthwith returned to him, on his declaration that it was positively his personal property, over which the owners of the ship had no control whatever. In many other instances sums of greater or less value, with gold and silver watches, chains, jewellery, &c., were taken away by the respective owners, without question on the part of the captors. There are at present on board the *Tribune* ten Russian Finland seamen, part of the crew of the barque *America*, taken off Scarborough. They are fine, well-made, hardy fellows—all very cheerful and obedient to command. Some of them have expressed a great desire to join the *Tribune*. They unhesitatingly avow their determined hatred against Russia, and would willingly fight in the hope of Finland being restored to them, so that they may once more be—what their fathers were—a free people.

## BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

THE English official declaration of war reached the fleet, then anchored at Baldjik Bay, near Varna, on the 9th of April, upon which the steamer *Furious* was sent to Odessa to bring away the English Consul. With a flag of truce flying at her mast-head, she hove to, and sent in a boat, also carrying a flag of truce, to demand the Consul. There was some delay in returning an answer, and the Lieutenant in command of the boat thought it right to return to the *Furious*, upon which the Russians opened a fire upon the boat and in the direction of the steamer. Six or seven shots were fired, but fortunately without effect. On the 17th (the French official declaration of war having arrived, without which Admiral Hamelin was naturally unwilling to proceed to extremities), both fleets sailed for Odessa, before which place they anchored on the afternoon of the 20th. An explanation was demanded of General Osten-Sacken, the Military Governor, as to his reasons for outraging a flag of truce, always held sacred to all nations pretending to civilization. This demand was also sent in under a flag of truce, but the boat, when backed by the fleets, was not molested. The General returned an unsatisfactory and untrue answer, declaring that he did not fire upon the boat, but upon the *Furious*, which, not heeding customary signals, was steaming up the Bay for the purpose of examining it; whereas she was motionless. Upon this the Admirals sent in a demand for the

delivery of all the shipping in the port, and declared that in the event of no answer arriving before sunset on the 21st, they would punish this outrage on the law of nations. The vessel taking these demands having been stopped, Admiral Dundas sent a circular round the fleet stating that what he had done was on account of the Russians having fired on a flag of truce.

Here it is necessary to endeavour to give the reader some idea of Odessa. It has often been compared in general aspect to Brighton; but the line of cliffs on which the town stands has a slight curve inwards, forming a shallow bay, with a radius of some three miles. These cliffs face the north-east, and towards the north they sink into low sandy mounds and flat endless steppes. Stretching out from below them, at the lower or south-easterly end of the town, runs a long fortified mole, at the end of which was a lighthouse. This is called the Quarantine Mole, and it shelters a great crowd of ships of all nations. Their crews are never permitted to go into the town, but are imprisoned within a small walled in and strictly-guarded quarantine district, at the foot of the cliffs, even if they should happen to be detained there for six months at a time. Under pretence of preserving themselves from disease, the Russians have made the quarantine a hateful political tyranny. When the Allied fleets appeared before Odessa, this mercantile prison of all nations was very crowded; and on the morning of the 22nd each vessel had her colours at the mast-head, as if appealing for succour, and protesting against cannon-balls intended for the Russians. The attacking force had orders to give this mole as wide a berth as possible, in order to be out of reach of its fire, and so to avoid the necessity of returning the fire and injuring any of the neutrals within. The following was the attacking force:—French, *Mogador*, *Vauban*, *Descartes*, *Caton*; English, *Samson*, *Terrible*, *Tiger*, *Retribution*, *Furious*; and a detachment of rocket boats under Commander Dixon. The *Sanspareil* and *Highflyer* acted as reserve.

At five o'clock on the morning of the 22nd of April, the signal was made for the steamers to commence an attack on the Imperial Mole, and the fortifications in its neighbourhood. The orders were to go as far as possible in shore, so as to rake and destroy the Imperial Mole and shipping, but to avoid firing upon any part of the town, or upon the shipping in the Quarantine Mole. The steamers entered in two divisions. The first consisted of the *Samson*, *Furious*, *Vauban*, and *Mogador*. The *Samson* fired the first shot at the Imperial Mole, and the fire was instantly returned. The movement, as witnessed from the large ships, about three-and-a-half miles off, was a most curious sight. When within about 2000 yards each steamer delivered the fire of her enormous guns, then wheeled round in a circle of about half a mile in diameter, each taking up the fire in succession. Thus they kept wheeling and twisting about like so many waltzers, without ever touching or getting into scrapes. The guns in the mole answered steadily, and in the course of an hour the *Vauban* came towards the fleets, on fire from red-hot shot, and riddled in several places. Happily, the fire was got under, and she returned to her post.

At seven a.m. the second division received the signal to stand in. It consisted of the *Terrible*, *Tiger*, *Retribution*, and three French steamers. The *Retribution* led the way, closely followed by the other steamers. The Russians had laid down a "lump," that is, an old vessel was anchored to mark the distance their guns would carry. The Allied division went within this mark, and therefore exposed themselves to loss from the shot of the enemy. At first, however, their shot did not reach our ships, although they suffered severely under our fire. The *Terrible* stood further in than the rest, and commenced firing red-hot shot. After a time a loud explosion was heard. The Imperial magazine had been blown up by a shot from the *Terrible*, and great part of the mole on which it stood was rent in pieces by the violence of the explosion. This relieved the Anglo-French squadron from their most formidable opponent, the battery on the Imperial Mole. The *Terrible* continued to fire red-hot shot. A Russian frigate in the harbour took fire, burnt to the water's edge, and blew up.

Each of the vessels which remained out of action had sent a rocket boat, firing 24-pound rockets, and these caused terrible destruction. The dockyard was the chief object of these missiles, and it was soon in flames. Two new frigates, and from twenty to thirty merchantmen were either sunk or burnt. The seamen of the *Terrible*, which remained on the spot till the following Tuesday, declare that it burnt for two days and two nights, and that this vast collection of naval stores must have been totally destroyed.

The steamers were busily plying the sinking ships with shot and shell, when suddenly from behind some sheds on the low sandy shore near them, a battery of six horse-artillery guns opened out upon the rocket-boats, which were at the moment within musket-shot. Happily nobody was hurt, though a perfect shower of balls fell around them, knocking the oars about, and ploughing up the water all around them. Upon this the rocket-boats and steamers opened upon them, and soon sent them scampering. A few minutes after, the sheds behind which they sheltered themselves burst out into a furious fire. While they were thus engaged, her Majesty's steam-frigate *Arethusa* was ordered to attack the southern side of the Quarantine Mole battery as a diversion, for its guns had frequently been very troublesome. Nothing could be prettier than the way in which she stood in, hove to, and delivered her fire, filled, tacked, and again delivered her broadside. Shortly after the breeze freshened, and she deliberately reefed her topsails, though under fire, and was then recalled by the Admiral.

At half-past five p.m., when the action had lasted twelve hours and a half, the signal of recall was made. The action ceased; the *Terrible* having lost two men killed and five wounded; the *Vauban* two men killed and one wounded; the *Retribution* three, and the *Samson* five wounded. These were all the casualties ascertained. As the *Terrible* was the most distinguished in this action, she was received with all honours on passing the fleet. Each ship cheered her as she steamed past on her way to the Bosphorus. She has suffered much in appearance. Her paddle-boxes are a good deal knocked about, and she has twelve shot in her hull. Captain McCleverty remained on the paddle-box all the time, and narrowly escaped a shot.

During the fire several English merchantmen slipped out of the Quarantine Mole, and escaped. The poor fellows were very thankful to have escaped. Altogether the punishment was severe, but appropriate.

Russian property was destroyed, and much of it must have belonged to Government. The town and neutral ships were spared, though completely in our power; and it cannot be contended that a place with so many batteries on the sea-board was defenceless.

The city is said to have suffered comparatively little, though a few of the principal buildings, and among the rest the Woronzoff Palace, were a prey to the flames. (See the Engraving upon the following page.) Odessa has, however, completely changed its external appearance. The terrific cannonade and the explosion of the magazine broke all the windows, many chimneys have fallen, and the steeples of many churches have been injured. The fleets were to leave for Sebastopol immediately.

The *Moniteur* gives the following report of the bombardment, which differs in one or two points from the English one:—

*Ville de Paris*, Odessa Roads, April 25. On the morning of the 22nd, eight steam-frigates—three French and five English—proceeded to the Imperial port of Odessa, and at half-past six four of them had opened their fire on the land batteries. The two moles, as well as the intermediate batteries, warmly returned it. At ten o'clock four other frigates joined, and then the action became general. It continued until five o'clock in the evening, when Admiral Dundas made a signal to the frigates to join the squadron. The fire had gained the battery of the Imperial mole; the powder magazine had blown up; fifteen vessels, with the exception of two or three, were either sunk or on fire. The naval establishments were also on fire, or very much injured from the shells. The town and the commercial port where a number of vessels of all nations were moored, were respected. Several of these vessels took advantage of the confusion and got out, and among them the only two French vessels that were there.

The following details on the same subject, in a letter from Odessa written the day after the attack, and published by the *Patrie*, show what alarm was caused by the proceedings of the Allied fleets:—

It was on the 17th that the first division of war-steamers, French and English, made their appearance before this place (Odessa). At their arrival the greatest terror seized on the inhabitants. The wealthy families at once engaged all the horses and means of transport to withdraw into the country, and a vast number of persons quitted the town. But the vessels, after having examined the roadstead and harbour, withdrew, and by degrees the general disquietude wore away—the shops and coffee-houses again opened, and everything went on as before. But on the 22nd a great number of war-steamers, counted by many to be 33, appeared in the horizon, and the terror became greater than ever, for everyone felt that the intention was to avenge the insult offered to the English flag of truce—an act, besides, which was universally blamed by the inhabitants. The next day the alarm became greater and greater, and during the action the total destruction of the town was apprehended. This apprehension became still more violent when the powder-magazine blew up, and when the military storehouses were seen to be on fire. Add to this, that every instant wounded soldiers were carried from the batteries into the town, and the governor and the troops manifested the greatest brutality and indifference for the inhabitants. At last the firing ceased, and then the people perceived that the intention had not been to injure them, but to show the Russian authorities that they were not to insult the Western Powers with impunity. The whole affair has thrown the greatest discouragement amongst the troops, and produced a most excellent effect on the minds of the population, who see that Russia is unable to protect them; and that if the town still exists, it is owing to the forbearance of the fleets.

It is amusing to contrast the above graphic account, chiefly taken from information furnished by Englishmen, who saw the whole affair, with the following

## RUSSIAN VERSION OF THE BOMBARDMENT, which has been issued by General Osten-Sacken:—

On the 21st (April) the Anglo-French squadron, consisting of six three-deckers and thirteen two-deckers, with nine steamers, anchored at the distance of three wersts (two miles and a quarter) from Odessa. About four p.m. Admirals Dundas and Hamelin sent a flag of truce ashore, demanding the delivery of the Russian, English, and French ships lying in the Quarantine Harbour. This impudent demand received no answer; upon which they had probably calculated, for yesterday, at half-past six a.m., nine of their steamers—one of 54, and the others of 34 guns each—took up a position outside the line of fire of the battery No. 1, on the right side of the harbour, but immediately abreast of Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5, which they attacked, casting shells now and then into the town, and directing their concentrated fire upon battery No. 6, which stands at the point of the Pratique Harbour. Our batteries were provided with 48 guns. The enemy availed himself of his guns of heavy calibre, and thus kept at such a distance as to prevent Batteries No. 3 and 5 from taking an active part in the combat, although they were fully exposed to the enemy's fire. But Battery No. 6, under the command of Ensign (Fähnrich) Schogaleff, fired spiritedly with its four guns; but as one was misaimed, and the enemy was without the range of the third gun, only two guns on the left flank could operate; and with these two guns Battery No. 6 maintained the combat six hours against the enemy's steamers, and at last, against eight steamers and a screw-ship of 84 guns. The battery would not even then have been silenced, nor would Ensign Schogaleff have retired from it, had not fire broken out in the vessels close by, and in the battery itself. In consequence of the fire of this battery, three of the enemy's vessels were obliged to be taken in tow. After the combat, the Commanding-General availed himself of the right accorded to him to welcome as Knights of the Military Order those who had most distinguished themselves. The brilliant conduct of Ensign Schogaleff was constantly reported to the Field-Marshal. The enemy's ships, from their drawing little water, were enabled to command the Pratique Harbour, to approach the suburb of Perfepe, and to throw rockets into it from their boats, and thereby to burn the ships and some houses in and near the same. They attempted a landing also, but the grape-shot of four light field-pieces stationed on the shore, and covered by six infantry companies, put them to flight. These boats were followed by our cannon-shot, and suffered severely. We have on our side a few killed and wounded, and two gun-carriages destroyed. During the combat some of the enemy's liners left the line of battle, and approached the country-house of General Lüders; but as they received the fire of our batteries Nos. 1, 2, and 3, they discharged two or three broadsides, and resumed their former position. Our artillery worked admirably. Our batteries, with the exception of No. 6, have suffered little. We have had four killed and sixty-four wounded.

On the 23rd the following orders relative to neutral vessels were issued:—

1. Vessels under neutral flags cannot leave the harbour so long as the enemy's flag remains in sight. 2. Captains and crews thereof will be provided with quarters ordered for their reception, beyond the reach of fire, and where they must submit to the quarantine regulations. 3. Ships with





ODESSA.—PALACE OF COUNT WORONZOW, DESTROYED IN THE RECENT BOMBARDMENT.

cargoes on board shall land the same in magazines appended for the purpose. 4. Skippers and sailors who do not choose to submit to the foregoing orders, must place themselves at the disposal of the port captain, and in case of opposition will be subject to military law. 5. Excepting the protection offered to captains and crews and cargoes of neutrals, the authorities will not hold themselves responsible for the safety of ships. 6. All neutral vessels may leave the harbour so soon as the enemy has withdrawn."

#### SIR HAMILTON SEYMOUR, G.C.B., LATELY OUR AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

ONE effect of our Parliamentary system—of which the public take but little account, and which would work injustice were it not counterbalanced by advantages—is to concentrate the national attention on the chief Ministers in this or that department of the public service for the time being, and to draw it away from the very important duties performed by other personages occupying not always subordinate, but usually less distinguished positions. Among these personages there is one class who suffers more directly than most of the others—the consequences of this concentration of the national attention on the public and Parliamentary acts of the principal members of the Government. The Ambassadors sent by the Queen of Great Britain to the various foreign Courts, are proverbially well paid and highly considered; and, perhaps, as a general rule, they have little to do: but if they be, as they usually are, men of a superior intelligence and activity, they render to their country silent but inestimable services, which form the foundation and furnish the adornment of the more brilliant displays of their official superiors in either House of Parliament. While a Lord Palmerston, a Lord Clarendon, or a Lord Malmesbury, is to all appearance the great Director-General of the Foreign Policy and Correspondence of the Empire, there are patiently at work in the various Courts men whose names are less often in men's mouths, but who patiently prepare the materials out of which their chiefs are to fabricate their speeches or their despatches. A Redcliffe, a Bulwer, a Clayton, a Seymour, if he be a man of superior capacity and powers of observation, becomes a personage of importance inversely to his apparent position: he pulls the strings, and virtually makes puppets of all but the highly-dominating minds. It was rightly, though somewhat too rigidly, observed the other night, by Lord Malmesbury, that the exclusive business of an Ambassador abroad is to furnish his Government at home with the accounts of the secret movements of foreign Courts. The noble Earl gave only a part of the truth; referring rather to a period when his noble ancestor flourished in the Ambassadorial character, and when Court gossip influenced much the destinies of nations, than to the present age, when the relative rights of Sovereigns and their duties as rulers towards each other are better understood, and when an Ambassador must be more a statesman and a political philosopher than a spy and a chronicler. But, in other respects, Lord Malmesbury hit sufficiently near the mark. We have but to record the services of Lord Redcliffe at Constantinople, of Sir Henry Bulwer at Madrid and at Washington, of Sir Thomas Wyse at Athens, and, more recently, of Sir Hamilton Seymour at St. Petersburg, to establish the vast importance of such persons, and the interest which the public ought to feel in their history and conduct.

It was, and, perhaps, still is, a common prejudice, that our Embassies abroad are useless and extravagantly expensive institutions, kept up for the purpose of making princely provision for ambitious aristocrats. The antecedents of some of our most distinguished diplomatic representatives abroad singularly contradict this notion, which is usually revived once a year, in the discussions on the Estimates. It is certainly untrue of every one of the distinguished Ambassadors whose names we have already mentioned, and it is peculiarly so with respect to Sir Hamilton Seymour. Unlike Sir Thomas Wyse, for instance, who was transplanted from the House of Commons to the Embassy in Greece, Sir Hamilton Seymour has fought his way upward to his present high rank on the diplomatic roll. In this respect he contrasts with the Earl of Westmoreland, and more resembles Sir Henry Bulwer, or Mr. Clayton, both of whom had learned the drudgery (so to speak) of diplomacy, before attaining the right to perform the chief parts. Very few persons will be prepared to hear that the public service of Sir Hamilton Seymour extends over a period of very nearly forty years! Yet such is the fact; for, in the year 1817, he was already an Attaché of the British Embassy at the Hague; and, from that time to the present, he has been incessantly employed in the diplomatic service of the country.

According to Malvolio's classification, Sir Hamilton Seymour is in the category of those who "achieve greatness." The distinguished part he took in the late negotiations with Russia—the dignity, sagacity, and finesse he displayed in his communications with the Emperor—and the moral integrity which enabled him courageously to point out in his despatches the true character of the overtures of which he was made the unwilling medium—all these things have combined to invest him with no ordinary interest in the eyes of his countrymen, who naturally desire to know where so much diplomatic tact and large statesmanship had previously been hidden. We will briefly recount the main incidents of his life.

Sir George Hamilton Seymour was not exactly born "great," but he is of noble birth—uniting in himself the blood of the Seymours and the Hamiltons. He was the eldest son of the late Lord George Seymour, by

the ninth daughter of the Hon. and Rev. George Hamilton. We have not at hand the exact date of his birth, but believe it to have been in the year 1797. The interest of his family early procured him employment in the diplomatic service, for which he had been designed; and in March, 1817, he was gazetted as an Attaché to the British Embassy at the Hague. The capacity he here displayed, together with his influence, led to his being brought more immediately under the eye of the Home authorities. In December, 1819, he was appointed assistant *precis* writer at the Foreign-office—a post, we need scarcely say, of a very confidential character, and usually given to young men of more than ordinary promise. In little more than a year after he was promoted to the post of principal *precis* writer; and, in a year after that, he was made Private Secretary in the Foreign-office. This special mark of confidence and favour, which was accorded in January, 1822, was followed, in the October of the same year, by another. Mr. Seymour was appointed Attaché to the special mission sent to Verona at that date. In November of the following year, 1823, he was put one step higher in the scale, by being made Secretary of Legation at Frankfurt. From there he was transferred to Stuttgart, in September, 1826; and to Berlin, in January, 1828. In September of the following year he was appointed Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, where he necessarily derived considerable insight into the nature and objects of those Russian intrigues which, from time immemorial, have disturbed the tranquillity of the Turkish Empire. We need scarcely add that his residence at Constantinople was at a most critical period, which furnished more than ordinary means of judging the relative positions of the European powers as regarded the Turkish question.



SIR HAMILTON SEYMOUR, G.C.B.—DRAWN BY M. BAUGNIET.

The ability exhibited by Mr. Seymour in this last-named capacity attracted the attention of the home authorities, by whom he was elevated at once to the rank of Minister, with Florence as his destination. Lord Palmerston, ever quick and discriminating, was now Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

At Florence Mr. Seymour remained a longer time than in any previous diplomatic employment. In April, 1836, he was still further promoted by being named Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of the King of the Belgians. Here, he had less scope for the exercise of his abilities than he might have had in a more important field of action; but, during his residence in Brussels, he im-

pressed all around him with a high sense of his unbending integrity and strong ability. The writer of this memoir well remembers him at this period, and the admirable manner in which his diplomatic functions were discharged. At the period of his appointment to the Belgian Embassy, Mr. Seymour was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover.

About ten years and a half afterwards—in December, 1846—Sir Hamilton Seymour was appointed Ambassador to Lisbon, where, as in his previous employment of the same kind, he discharged his duties to the highest satisfaction of the Home Government. In a Court like that of Portugal, and especially at the period when Sir Hamilton Seymour was there—a period of domestic convulsion, under circumstances which compelled the British Ambassador to recall to the remembrance of the reigning Monarch the services rendered her by his nation and the duties she owed to her subjects—it required no ordinary quantity of combined firmness and tact to maintain the necessary attitude towards the Court without forfeiting the personal respect and influence, without which an Ambassador is comparatively useless. In 1847, he was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

We have now followed Sir Hamilton Seymour through the various scenes of his diplomatic education and career. We have seen him initiated into State secrets at home, and visiting successively in one capacity or other almost every important Court of Europe. The best proof of his having given the highest satisfaction in these various employments was his selection, in April, 1851, to fill a post which, in the then condition of Europe, appeared to be one of the most important in the whole range of British diplomacy; because, although the ulterior designs of the Emperor Nicholas on Turkey had not publicly transpired, it was well known that troubles were brewing in that quarter.

Sir Hamilton Seymour proved himself thoroughly well qualified for this most important post. His high cultivation and accomplishments, with the vast store of practical knowledge of contemporary men and things acquired during his long diplomatic service, rendered him personally acceptable to the Emperor, who distinguished him with no ordinary favour. Perhaps the unpretending quietude of his manners, and his not having hitherto played a brilliant part, however important, in European affairs, may have misled the Emperor as to the real characteristics of Sir Hamilton Seymour's mind. At all events, the approaches he made towards him in the memorable tragedy played around the bedside of the "dying man," indicated but a moderate amount of fear of the character of the functionary whom he was then seeking to tempt or to make a tool of. While pursuing a course of the most undeviating courtesy, and quietly "drawing out" the Imperial tempter, so as to fully fathom his secret designs, the astute representative of his country's interests and policy did not permit his Royal mistress or her servants to be "compromised" by any act of his. All who have read the despatches of Sir Hamilton Seymour, constituting the major part of what is called the "Secret Correspondence," have remarked the singular felicity with which he contrived to sustain the honour of his country without giving offence to the morbid pride of his Imperial interlocutor. Any high-minded man could have felt the repulsion experienced by Sir Hamilton Seymour; but it required an extensive experience of Courts and of the "hearts of kings" to steer with so much tact in such dangerous waters. The country undoubtedly owes much to Sir Hamilton Seymour for the zeal and capacity he displayed throughout this dangerous and difficult negotiation, and for the courage with which he recorded in his despatches the painful impressions that had been produced on his own mind by the language of the Emperor. The latter scarcely responded in a becoming manner to the forbearance shown him by Sir Hamilton, for, when it at last became evident that a rupture was inevitable, his Imperial anger at having been foiled got the better of his instincts as a gentleman and a Sovereign; and he did not treat with becoming consideration the man who ought to have commanded his respect if only for having done his duty. Of course, the distinction between the treatment of the French and that of the British Ambassador, on their severally leaving St. Petersburg, may have been only a political demonstration, to mark the difference of the sentiments entertained by the Emperor towards those several Courts; but there are many modes in which a Sovereign can mark his respect for the individual, while publicly discountenancing the Ambassador. A stronger case could not be afforded, than that of the treatment of Baron Brunnow in this country, and of that functionary's parting visits to the French Ambassador and the leading members of our Government. The detention of Sir Hamilton Seymour's effects, too, though perhaps an accident, was one of those accidents that ought not to have happened.

We have but few words to add. The arrival of Sir Hamilton Seymour in England was almost contemporaneous with the disclosure of the "Secret Correspondence," which first enabled the general public to judge of his claims to their respect. His reception was such as his merits deserved. The reader will not have forgotten his recent speech at the Mansion-house, where he so ably laid down the duties of an Ambassador; and explained in what respect Russia was badly served, in being always deceived as to the true state of things in foreign countries. Russian Ambassadors, he explained, always—or nearly always—wrote what would be pleasing to their Sovereign, who was thus misled as to the actual condition and disposition of foreign Courts and States. He was thus unconsciously proclaiming his own eulogy, by contrast.

Sir Hamilton Seymour married, in 1831, the Hon. Gertrude Brand, third daughter of the 20th Baron Dacre.

The accompanying Portrait is from a Drawing by M. Baugnet.





HELSINGFORS, IN THE GULF OF FINLAND.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.

## FINLAND:

ITS IMPORTANCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE OPERATIONS OF THE  
BRITISH FLEET IN THE BALTIC.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

YOUR very interesting article in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for March the 18th, with the above title, will not lose, I hope, by the following additions, now that the British fleet is in the Baltic.

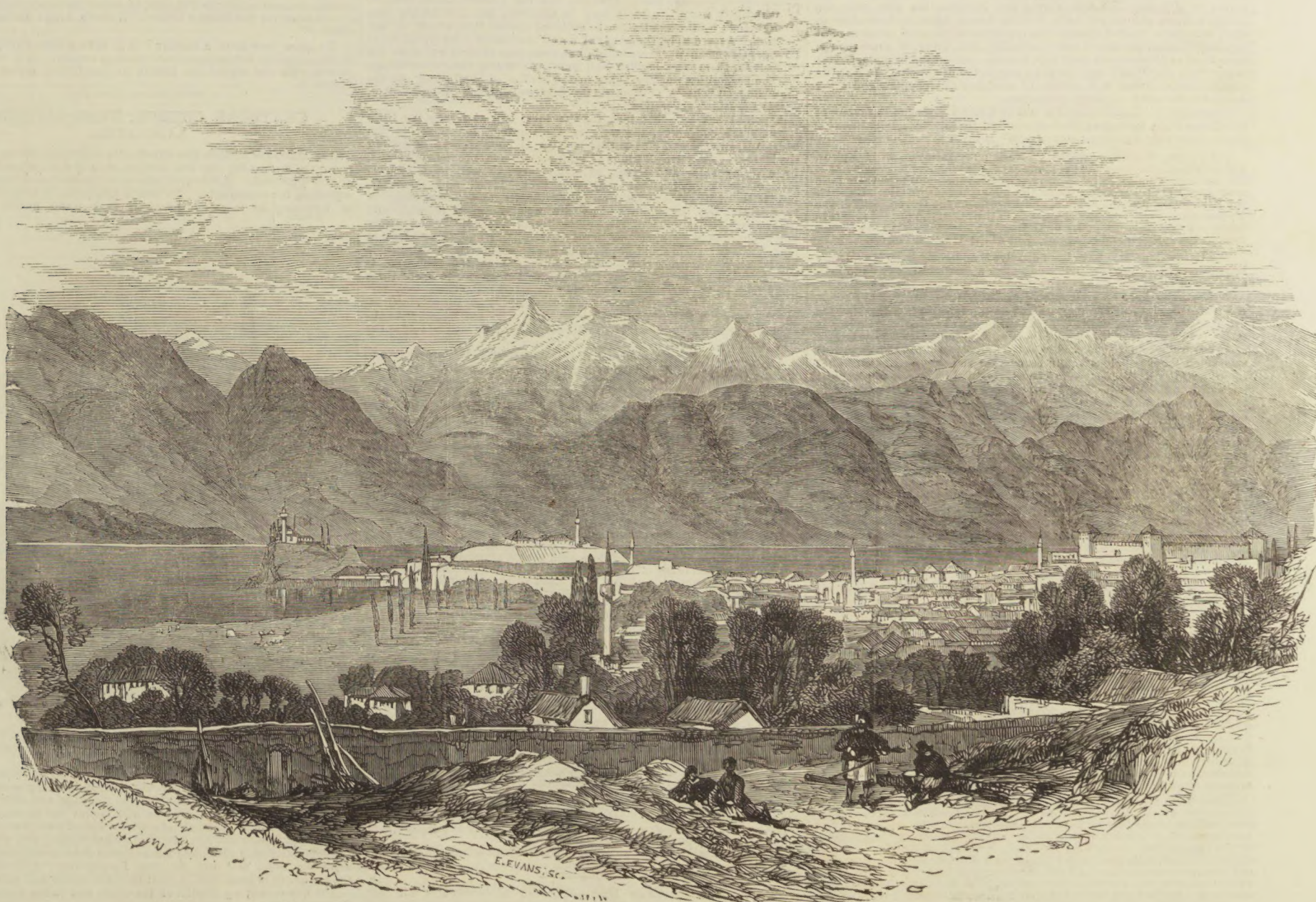
Finland, although a country of no great wealth and population, is of immense importance to Russia, in consequence of the vicinity of the capital, St. Petersburg, at the extremity of the Gulf of Finland. Helsingfors, the capital of Finland since 1818, and a seat of a Russian Governor-General, has also a kind of senate of certain numbers of Councillors of State: but all their acts are subject to the acceptance or rejection of the Emperor, when laid before him at St. Petersburg by his

Secretary of State for the Government of Finland, there resident. Thus, this country, although nominally possessed of its ancient constitution and laws, is governed by the Secretary of State at St. Petersburg; and the Executive is in the hands of the Governor-General (always an inveterate Russ), who puts in force the frequent ukases issued by the Emperor, independent of all law, and by which the Constitution is not of the slightest value.

A casual observer when in the country would, however, imagine that the people, now a fresh generation, were contented with things as they are; but this is only from a system of intimidation and espionage carried on by the Russian Government in every part of Finland. There is no doubt that, were this incubus removed, the country would recover its national character: it is, however, not sufficiently strong by itself to become independent, but would at a fit opportunity gladly reunite with constitutional Sweden. The country had, before it was kidnapped by Russia, been from the beginning of the sixteenth century a theatre of

war; and the 45 years of peace which Finland has lately enjoyed, has been an extraordinary page in its history. By the industry of its people, commerce and shipping have been carried to a great extent and perfection, and manufactures have sprung up to a considerable extent. Last year their ships were distributed about the world, and several East Indiamen and South Sea whalers are still in the southern hemisphere. But very lately more than sixty large ships of theirs have been sold in England for fear of returning to the Baltic, either to be taken or to be laid up useless during a war. The exports of Finland consist of timber, tar, corn, and provisions.

But all this has been accomplished by the sole industry of the people. To Russia, Finland is still a foreign country, as its produce pays high duty in Russian ports, and the Finland paper-money is of no value beyond its own boundaries; but, to hold it in still better check, the Emperor has lately laid his hands on the silver deposited in the Bank, and also the Correction Silver Fund: he has merely borrowed the hard specie



JANINA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL SKETCH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE)



no doubt intent on repayment, if they behave themselves. This summer, if the war is carried on, the Finlanders will first perceive their true position. Deprived of their commerce, finances ruined, no importation of salt, and a large Russian army to support in the country, and a British fleet at its coast, the people will then truly find that their Russian dependence is bad indeed.

It is a question whether the recovery of Finland by Sweden would be a boon or not to the latter. It certainly would be no acquisition of value to her, unless the Russian power in Europe was considerably curtailed. Such is the object of the war: therefore, England and France ought almost to dictate to Sweden to march her army into Finland, and re-conquer the country from the Russians—which could not be a difficult task, aided by the British fleet, and the friendly part of the Finland nation. But Sweden should then give England something for retaining Finland; and it would be best for all parties to cede the island of Gothland to England, which lays midwaters between Sweden and Russia. This island is large, and of a singularly mild climate, and would become of immense importance to England in respect to all Russian trade in the Baltic. To Sweden the island is of no great value; and, by the cession to England, Sweden would acquire an additional bulwark against her eastern neighbour. It would be for Sweden to sacrifice an island for a country, and that to a perpetual ally; as Sweden has never been at war with England, and never likely to be, when we consider the geographical position of the two countries. The enormous resources of one, and the small means of the other, forbids enmity between them.

The fortress of Sveaborg is, undoubtedly, very strong: it is defended by 600 guns, but, in consequence of being built on several rocky islands, it has an immense circumference, and requires a large force to defend it; for, these islands, although united by bridges, cannot in time succour each other in repelling an escalade, and many points of the fortress are vulnerable for such attacks. A steam fleet could pass through the Sound of Gustafsård without being in range of more than 100 guns for fifteen or twenty minutes, during which time the half, at least, of those guns would be silenced. The great number of garrison could not hold out long, if all supplies were cut off. There are many wood buildings in this fortress which would soon be in a blaze, and even some of the batteries are built of timber.

The Fortress of Bomarsund, on the Island of Aland, is not so dreaded by Sweden as imagined; being distant from Stockholm, in a straight line, eighty miles, and thirty-two miles to the nearest Swedish coast, and, like all boundary fortresses, now of questionable use. Four steam-frigates and some smaller vessels would starve them out, as the Russian fleet could render no assistance, while such a power as the present British fleet would give them sufficient occupation to take care of themselves.

The capital Helsingfors, in consequence of the proximity of the large fortress Sveaborg, has always been a large military station, but has no fortifications of any kind. This is also the only place on the Finland coast which possesses a fine port, large, sheltered, and deep enough for fleets. The town has reaped some benefit under Russian sway, and the inhabitants are better disposed towards Russia than any other place in Finland. In all other towns the Russian military are still considered as invaders, and anything but a friendly feeling exists between the people and them.

Should Russia meet with serious reverses in the Baltic—which can hardly be doubted—there would be in Finland a demonstration which only the present 40,000 Russian bayonets could suppress for a time; but, were Sweden to march with an army of 80,000 men into the country, there is no reasonable doubt that 20,000 brave and patriotic Finlanders would join them—provided the people might join as an independent country under the same crown as Sweden, and neither to be considered or treated as a conquered province, and which even Russia has not dared to put in force, like unhappy Poland.

FRITHIOF.

(We are indebted to the Author of "A Sketcher's Tour round the World" for the View of Helsingfors, engraved upon the preceding page.)

#### THE GREEK INSURRECTION.

THE latest accounts from Greece speak of the insurrection as having failed, but the reports are not very definite. Janina and Prevesa are quiet, though the tranquillity of the former place is chiefly owing to the presence of several Turkish regiments, who have threatened to decimate the inhabitants should they attempt to rise. According to some rumours Grivas is still at the head of a large force in Thessaly, though other accounts mention that, having raised 100,000 drachmas for the support of his troops, and having applied it to his own purposes, he was being abandoned by many of his men. It is certain that the Ionians, who sympathised greatly with the rebel movement—having, it is said, secretly transmitted such aid in money as they could collect—and about 200 of whom managed to get across to Albania and join Grivas and Zavalas, are now only too happy at being able to get back to their homes again. Some fifty or sixty who have escaped describe the condition of the rebel forces as most deplorable, wanting almost every necessary, and being, in consequence, compelled to pillage even their best friends. According to them, Grivas lately hung six of his troops, to put a stop to the desertions. In fact, the greater part of Greece is in a state of complete anarchy, law and order being violated with impunity everywhere.

Meanwhile, King Otho does his best to create a diversion in favour of the Russians, by fomenting the insurrection. On this subject the *Moniteur* makes some very significant statements. It says:

The Cabinet of Athens, whilst promoting the insurrection in Epirus, has endeavoured to lead the populations of the kingdom to imagine that the German Powers fully approve of its conduct. Whilst these false assertions were being made under the guarantee of the Greek Cabinet, the Ministers of Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria, as the Government of the Emperor had been formally assured from their Courts, received orders to blame energetically the policy of Greece, and to support in the firmest manner the counsels and representations of the Western Powers.

The Greek Chambers have been dissolved, and King Otho is evidently intent upon doing the best that a despot on a small scale can do to help the chief of all despots—the Czar.

We have engraved upon the preceding page, from an original Sketch, a View of Janina, or Yanina, situated in a valley in the heart of the province of Albania, and forty-four miles north of Arta. Its site is about 1000 feet above the level of the sea. The population is estimated at 36,000, of whom 20,000 are Greeks, and from 6000 to 7000 Jews. It was much more populous before 1820, when the city was burnt down by order of Ali Pacha. The present town is built on a peninsula stretching into a noble lake. Its principal edifice is the fortress, containing the palace of the Pacha. Janina is the residence of the head collector of Customs for Epirus; and of British and other Consuls. It had formerly a large trade with Albania, Roumelia, &c.; and an important annual fair, to which Italian produce, with French and German manufactures, were brought; but its commerce has greatly declined. The plain round Janina yields fruit and grain of most kinds in vast abundance.

The lake is bounded on the north-east by the Mitzikeli mountains (a branch of Pindus), which rise steeply to the height of 2500 feet; on the south-east by a rocky mountain of moderate height, crowned with the ruins of an ancient Epirote city, which, Colonel Leake considers it probable, was the ancient Dodona. On the south-west of the lake is the plain of Joanina, and beyond that a range of low vine-covered hills. Opposite the town of Janina is a small island, on which is a fishing village, on which, in Ali's time, were several convents, frequently used as State prisons. Ali also had a house here.

**RUSSIAN CONSULAR OFFICERS.**—A notice has been issued by the Foreign Office, that the "Exequaturs" heretofore granted by her Majesty to the former Consul-General and Consuls of the Emperor of Russia, in this country, have been withdrawn; and that no person is recognised, or permitted to act within her Majesty's dominions, as Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, or to perform any other duties as, or to act in any respect as, a Consul, Vice-Consul, Consular officer, or agent, on behalf of his Imperial Majesty.

**OUR PRIZE PRISONERS.**—It has been suggested that the seamen taken prisoners on board Russian prizes, who are all Finns, should be allowed to serve on English transport and emigrant ships. They are excellent sailors, and would be not only useful at a time when seamen are wanted, but would be delighted to enter upon such a service.

**PROGRESS OF THE WAR.**—An interesting arrangement has been made at the United Service Institution, for indicating the movements of the armies in the East. A large map of the seat of war has been mounted on a board, and by means of moveable cards, the positions of the various forces—Turkish, Russians, French, and English—are day by day marked, according to the latest intelligence received. Now that our own troops are in the field this becomes particularly interesting, as each regiment, marked with its number, can be distinguished. The movements of the fleets are in a similar manner indicated on the Admiralty charts of the Baltic and Black Sea.



"TOY WORK" AT THE GIRLS' RAGGED SCHOOL, (CALMEL) GRAYS-YARD, JAMES-STREET, OXFORD-STREET.

#### RAGGED SCHOOLS.—EXHIBITION OF NEW PATENT TOY-WORK.

An interesting display of these novel articles, made by children in the London Ragged Schools, will take place at the mansion of the Earl of Shaftesbury, in Grosvenor-square, this day (Saturday).

The Toy-work in question is upon a new principle, combining elegance of design with great utility to children, inasmuch as the youngest capacity readily acquires a knowledge of every branch of needlework necessary to furnish one of these little models.

The new manufacture is taught in the Schools at Lisson street, New-road; Calmel, Gray's-yard, James-street, Oxford-street; Field-lane, City; and "Grotto-passage," Paddington. But, with the exception of Gray's-yard, not more than six girls of each school are occupied two hours per day for four days a week.

Our Artist has illustrated the Girls' School, in Gray's-yard, with the little manufacturers at work. The Toy-work originated in the "Tudor Villa" Model, exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and now in the possession of the Russian Imperial family.

This model was built for a benevolent lady, in order to show to foreigners the style of residence occupied by the middle classes in England; to furnish which, taxed the ingenuity of our fair Correspondent, who accordingly invented several articles of furniture, composed of bonnet or other wire, bent with the fingers to the required shape, and afterwards covered with a solution of whitening, glue and resin; which, when quite dry and hard, is ornamented with composition castings, arranged to imitate the carvings of wood or ornamental cast-iron.

The Tudor Villa and its furniture afforded so much pleasure to the thousands who visited the Exhibition, that our Correspondent thought of making it useful in some way to children; and this feeling was strengthened by the admiration it obtained abroad from artists of distinction. Accordingly, the heads of a new institution forming in aid of poor gentlewomen were consulted, but their fear that it would be too difficult for them to accomplish with facility prevented their entertaining it. The proposition was then submitted to the Earl of Shaftesbury, for the use of Ragged Schools. The Central Committee at once adopted the design, on his Lordship's suggestion.

A patent has been obtained for the toys, and as far as the little learners are concerned, the work is a pleasure. By means of the bedsteads, an easy and pleasant mode is as at once secured of getting the learners to acquire all kinds of useful stitches in needle-work; and, by covering sofas and chairs, of upholstery; as well as a general idea of work, which not only brings out ideas, and ingenuity, but tells with great effect on their habits and behaviour. A year since the little girls—who are now a neat, orderly, and well-behaved set of children—came to the school with scarcely any knowledge of work, or how to use their fingers; and, though long at school, some of them could not work an eyelet-hole or run a string in a bag! They are now the best workers; and the difficulty is not now to get them to the work, but how to get them away from it, the attraction of working for a doll is so great.

The work will be exhibited at Lord Shaftesbury's mansion, in Grosvenor-square, on Saturday, to a select few, who may select from the exhibits; and on Monday and two following days they will be sold at the "German Fair," Portland Bazaar.

We understand that a specimen of this new work is being prepared to be submitted to the inspection of her Majesty.

#### THE SUGGESTED CHANGES IN THE CORPORATION.

A good deal of excitement prevailed in Guildhall on Wednesday in consequence of a report, to which very general credit was given, that changes to the effect stated below are proposed by the Corporation Commissioners for the consideration of Parliament. In addition to the recommendation that the numbers of Aldermen and Common Councilmen should be diminished, and that two stipendiary magistrates be appointed to do the police work of the City, it is, according to the information collected by the members, suggested:—

That the Court of Aldermen should be abolished, and that the Aldermen should form a portion of the Court of Common Council, and that a qualification should be required from each person appointed.

That the conservancy of the river Thames should be under the direction of a board consisting of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Lord Mayor, the principal officers of the Trinity, and of other officers connected with the Government.

That the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Chamberlain should be elected by the Common Councilmen.

That the Irish Society should be abolished, and that the management of their estates in Ireland should be placed under the superintendence of a committee, to be appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

That the Court of Husting should be abolished.

That the office of Bridgemaster should be abolished.

That the attendance of the Aldermen at the Central Criminal Court should be discontinued.

That the City police should be amalgamated with the Metropolitan police.

That the Sheriffs' Court should be annexed to the Lord Mayor's Court, and that there should exist a right of appeal to the Superior Courts.

That the borough of Southwark should form one separate municipal district, and that other municipal districts be formed in the metropolitan boroughs.

That the City Commissioners of Sewers be continued.

That a Board of Management from the Court of Common Council, for carrying on improvements in the City, and in relation to the bridges of the City and the metropolis, be appointed.

That compensation should be given to those officers whose offices should be abolished.

**THE PUBLIC STATUES BILL.**—Sir W. Molesworth's bill for placing the public statues in the metropolis under the care and charge of

the Commissioners of Public Works has just been printed. The bill gives the Commissioners powers to repair and protect the statues by railings, &c., whenever it may be necessary; and also provides that, after the passing of the Act, no public statue shall be erected on any public place without the written assent of the Commissioners. The public statues referred to are—the statue of James II., in Whitehall-gardens; of George Canning, New Palace-yard; Charles I., at Charing-cross; George III., Pall-mall East; George IV., and the Nelson Column, Trafalgar-square; the statue of the Duke of Wellington, on the Arch at Hyde-park-corner; the Achilles, in Hyde park; the statues of George II., in Golden-square; the Duke of Wellington, on Tower-green; George III., at Somerset-house; Queen Anne, in Queen-square; the Duke of Kent, Park-crescent; George II., at Greenwich Hospital; and Charles II., at Chelsea Hospital.

**FRANCE AND ENGLAND.**—The members of the Star-club have resolved to invite his Excellency Count Walewski, the French Minister, to an entertainment in the month of June. The meeting is to be made special to enable the members to invite as large a number as possible of the *corps diplomatique*, members of Parliament, and gentlemen connected with the City of London and the large provincial towns, to give effect to an expression of sympathy and satisfaction at the cordial union between France and England so worthily supported and represented by his Excellency.

**LICHFIELD ELECTION.**—On Tuesday Lord Waterpark was elected, without opposition, as one of the representatives of the borough of Lichfield, in the room of Lord Anson, raised to the peerage on the title of Earl of Lichfield.

One of the oldest historical monuments in Belgium has just been pulled down, namely, the last remaining tower of the fortified castle which Pepin the Short caused to be built in 743.

Mr. Laird, of Birkenhead, has already for launching a beautifully-modelled vessel called the *Tchadda*, intended for the exploring expedition that is to survey the interior rivers of Western Africa during the ensuing summer.

To show how hard a matter it is to save a drunkard, Mr. Gough, in his lecture on temperance, last Tuesday evening, said that of 600,000 persons who had signed the pledge in the United States, 450,000 had broken it.

#### CHATBURN CHURCH, NEAR CLITHEROE, LANCASHIRE.

This picturesque Church was struck by lightning during the thunder-storm on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at four p.m., when the spire was greatly damaged. A labourer, who was standing under a shed close by, witnessed the catastrophe. He states that shortly after the first flash of lightning he saw an immense dark cloud gather around the



CHATBURN CHURCH, STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Church, when, with a great rush, the fluid darted downwards and entirely scooped out one side of the steeple, carrying away the stones, connecting irons, &c., to a considerable distance, and distributing them, singly, over the adjacent gardens and fields: one stone only made its way in the Church through the roof. Happily no person was injured. The catastrophe is not surprising, as no conducting rod was attached to the spire, although the site of the edifice is considerably higher than the adjoining land, and not far from Pendle-hill. The injury done to the steeple is so great that it must be taken down and rebuilt.

The accompanying Sketch of the ruins was taken immediately after the catastrophe.



**PAPER-HANGINGS and PANELLED DECORATIONS.**—The Cheapest in London is at CROSS'S Wholesale Warehouse, 21, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, where the Public and the Trade can select from the Largest and most Extensive Assortment in the Kingdom. Thirty per Cent Cheaper than any other House.

**FUTVOYE'S £4 4s. GOLD WATCHES.**—Four holes jewelled, horizontal escapement, warranted.—Silver Watches, £2 10s. Solid Gold Chains, of their own manufacture, sold at one ounce; and the fashion only charged. Every description of Jewellery taken in exchange, or purchased for cash.—154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

**FUTVOYE'S WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS.**—comprising every description of English and Foreign Fancy Goods, dressing and writing-cases, workboxes, jewellery, clocks, watches, bronzes, china, glass, alabaster, papier maché, and French stationery at Paris prices; Bibles, Prayer-books, and thousands of articles in bijouterie and vertu. FUTVOYE and CO., 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

**FUTVOYE'S EIGHT-DAY ROUND BRASS DIYS.**—warranted; also an immense variety of French Clocks, under the name of the "Ladies of the night" and most elegant designs.—FUTVOYE and CO., 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street, and 34, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

**FUTVOYE'S £3 3s. LADIES' ROSEWOOD DRESSING-CASES.**—with Jewel Drawers and Solid Silver Top Buttons.—An immense variety of writing and dressing-cases, despatch boxes, portfolios, work-boxes, filled reticules, and every description of fancy cabinet and leather goods.—154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

**FUTVOYE'S PAPER MACHE ARTICLES**—In every variety, consisting of Polo and Hand Screens, Chats and Work Tables, Tea Trays and Caddies, Blotting and Cigar Cases, &c., &c. Mr. Futvoye, being the son of the original inventor of this work, is enabled to produce specimens far surpassing those of any other Manufacturer. All description of Japan Work repaired to equal new.—154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street.

**AMERICAN CLOCK WAREHOUSE,**—embodying the value of these superior Time-pieces, imported directly from our old-established Factory, all the works are warranted to keep correct time. They are sold one-third less than the usual price. Day Clocks from 10s. to 18s.; eight-day, 30s. to 35s.; also, every variety of American Clocks, by LEFAVOUR and CO. (formerly Rogers and Co.), 546, New Oxford-street.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES,** and £10 10s. GOLD LEVERs, at the Manufactory, 338, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, free, for 2d.

**WATCHES, PLATE, JEWELLERY.**—HENRY MILLS, 171, 172A, Oxford-street, London, recommends his highly-finished HIGHER GOLD WATCHES, Gold Dial, Jewelled, &c., at Five Guineas; Silver Cases, Two and a Half Guinea. An extensive assortment of New and Second-hand Plate; Electro and other plated goods at reduced prices. Fine Gold Jewellery in endless variety. A Pamphlet, containing Prices, sent free on application by letter.

**PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, Chronometer Makers to the Queen,** beg to call the attention of the public to their improved manufacture of WATCHES, CHRONOMETERS, and CLOCKS, in which much greater accuracy is attained, and the price considerably reduced. 4, Change-alley, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange. Established upwards of fifty years.

**HAWLEYS, Watchmakers and Goldsmiths,** 120, Oxford-street, and 284, High Holborn (from 75, Strand, and Coventry-street); established upwards of half a century. Elegant GOLD WATCHES, jewelled in four holes, horizontal movement, £3 10s.; Gold Lever and Duplex Watches, highly finished, from Twelve Guineas to Thirty-five Guineas; Silver Watches, jewelled in four holes, horizontal movement, highly polished cases and dial, £2 10s.; Silver Lever Watches from £3 10s. to Ten Guineas. Fine Gold Chains, commencing at £1 0s. each. Messrs. Hawley respectfully inform the nobility and the public that they are the only genuine watchmakers of the name in London. Gold, plate, watches, and diamonds purchased or taken in exchange. Chronometers, clocks, and watches cleaned, rated, and adjusted by scientific workmen.

**SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.**—17 and 18, Cornhill.—This beautiful metal continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for Silver. Its intrinsic excellence, combined with its brilliant appearance, has led to its adoption. It is upwards of thirteen years since this manufacture was introduced by SARL and SONS to the public, and notwithstanding the many spurious and unprincipled imitations, the present demand exceeds all former precedents; thus giving a convincing proof of its having answered the end proposed, which was to produce an article possessing the durability and appearance of solid silver at one-sixth its cost. The magnificent stock has recently been enriched with many splendid novelties in dinner, tea, and breakfast services, and never possessed so many attractions as at the present time. The Spoon and Fork department includes all the various patterns that are made in solid silver. Now and enlarged Pamphlet of Sketches and Prices is just published, and now ready for circulation. It may be obtained gratis by applying at the manufactory.—Sarl and Sons, 17 and 18, Cornhill. Caution.—The public are hereby cautioned that no article is genuine, except purchased at Sarl and Sons. No other parties are authorised to sell it.

**FLUID COMPASS WITHOUT AIR BUBBLE.**—F. DENT, Chronometer Maker to the Queen and Prince Albert, 25, Abchurch-lane, and 33, Royal Exchange, next door to his other shop, (No. 31), for the Exclusive Sale of the Patent Ship Compasses, for which the Prize Medal was awarded to the late E. J. Dent, at the Great Exhibition; and his own improved Fluid Compass, which is steadier than any other in use. Prices the same as ordinary Compasses.

**SUPERIOR WATCHES and CLOCKS.**—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9, Cornhill, London. Highly-finished FLAT WATCHES, which, having the horizontal escapement, the important requisites, accuracy and durability, are combined. A written form of Warranty is given with each.

**SILVER WATCHES.**—Horizontal Watch, very flat, in engine-turned silver case, with neat enamel dial; the movement being jewelled in four holes, and having maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound. .. £2 15 Ditto, with double-backed engraved or engine-turned case, and enamel or richly-ornamented silver dial .. 3 10

**GOLD WATCHES.—SIZE FOR LADIES.**—Horizontal Watch, very flat, in richly-chased and engraved gold case, with handsome gilt dial, the movement with maintaining power to continue going whilst being wound. .. £5 15 0 Ditto, with elegant gold dial .. 7 10 0 Ditto, with strong extra case .. 9 9 0

**PARIS OR-MOULU CLOCKS,** to strike the hours and half-hours, and go fifteen days; the performance warranted; ready for inspection in the Show Rooms. The following have been generally admired:—

La Vendéens .. .. First size. .. Second size. The Holy Family .. .. 11 0 0 .. 12 0 0 The Greyhound .. .. 10 0 0 .. 11 0 0 The Cathedral .. .. 14 0 0 .. 18 0 0 Rebecca at the Well .. .. 13 0 0 .. 21 0 0

With a variety of elaborate designs, emblematic of historical, classical, and other subjects. An Illustrated Price Current gratis, on application, post-paid.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watch and Clockmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

**S. MORDAN and CO'S MANUFACTURES,** 22, City-road, London. CAUTION.—PATENT EVER-POINTED PENCILS.—S. MORDAN and CO. are daily receiving complaints of the various imitations of their truly useful invention, which has now been before the public about thirty years. S. M. and Co. caution all Purchasers to see that the Patentes name be stamped legibly on the case. A quantity of counterfeits are constantly pressed on the public, and they yield a greater profit to the Salesman, but will be found of no value in use.

**CEAR PENCILS** made from the Cumberland Lead, purified by M. Beckedon's Patent Process. S. Mordan and Co. have no hesitation in asserting the superior excellence of their pencils, and they are only to be obtained from the Black Lead from the Horrold Mines. In consequence of the Cumberland Company having disposed of the whole of their stock of crude black lead to the patentees, S. Mordan and Co. are enabled to offer their Cedar Pencils, made from the only pure lead constant with confidence, that their superiority will be readily appreciated by the public. The highest encomiums have been pronounced on these Pencils by painters, engravers, architects, engineers, and draughtsmen of the greatest eminence in their several professions, and whose testimonials have been published in detail. The following names are selected:—

Charles Barry Esq., R.A. Copley Fielding Esq., F.W.C.S. O. L. Eastlake Esq., P.R.A. W. Wyon Esq., R.A. I. K. Brunel Esq., F.R.S. David Roberts Esq., R.A. Clarkson Stanfield Esq., R.A. J. T. Willmore Esq., A.R.A. R. Westmacott Esq., Esq., F.R.S. H. C. Wilson Esq., Director G. S. Pount Esq., Esq., F.S.A. vorment School of Design. Ship Hardwick Esq., R.A.

Each Pencil is stamped "Warranted Pure Cumberland Lead. S. Mordan and Co. London." S. MORDAN and CO'S PATENT COMBINATION LITHOGRAPHIC and COPYING-PRESS. By the aid of the most simple mechanical arrangements, the Patentes have succeeded in producing a most efficient and portable Printing and Copying Machine, equally well adapted for the Counting house, Office, or Library. This Press every person may readily become independent of his Printer. This combined Machine is produced at a less cost than the cheapest Lithographic Press in the market; and in addition to its capability of doing the work of a Lithographic Press, it is an excellent and perfect Copying Press, so that it may be said that this latter qualification is obtained by the purchaser gratis. To be obtained from the leading Stationers in the kingdom.

**KING and CO., SILKMERCEERS, &c., 243, REGENT-STREET,** respectfully solicit the attention of Ladies to the five following Advertisements, containing particulars of the Spring Silks, Muslins, Baréges, Shawls; &c., which are now ready for inspection, at 243, Regent-street.

**LADIES residing in the Country or Abroad** are respectfully informed that KING and CO., will forward PATTERNS of SILKS, &c., post free, to any part of the United Kingdom, India, America, and the Colonies. Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

**GLACE, STRIPED, and CHECKED SILKS,** £1 5s. 6d. the full dress. The Richest Qualities, £1 15s. the full dress. At KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post free.

**BAYADERE and ECOSAIS POULT de SOIES, £2 2s. the full dress;** Moire Antique and Brocade Silks, £3 10s. to £5 the full dress. At KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

**MOURING and HALF-MOURNING SILKS,** £1 5s. 6d. the full dress; Black Glacé, Moiré, and Broche Silks, &c., £1 15s. to £3 the full dress. At KING'S, 243, Regent-street. Patterns sent post-free.

**MUSLINS, BAREGES, BALZARINES, &c.** French Printed Muslins, 5s. and 7s. 6d. the full dress, worth 10s. and 12s.; Fine Swiss Cambrics, 4s. and 6s. the full dress; English Baréges, Balzarines, &c., 6s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. the full dress; French Baréges, 12s. 6d. and 17s. 6d., worth 15s. and 25s. Patterns sent post-free. Address to KING and Co., 243, Regent-street.

**ORGANDA MUSLINS,** exquisitely fine. Beautiful China ditto. And an immense variety of the newest Patterns, cheaper than any house in the kingdom. Also, a large Stock of British and French Wool Baréges and Balzarines, plain and striped, at half price, commencing at 6s. 9d. the full dress. Patterns sent post free. N.B.—Ladies' Printed Cambric and Muslin Morning Wrappers, 7s. 6d., complete. Address, BAKER and CRISP, 221 and 226, Regent-street, London.

**THE BLACK SILKS at PETER ROBINSON'S.** Superior Black Silks, 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 3s. 11d. per yard; or, £1 6s. 6d., £1 10s. 6d., and £1 12s. 6d. the dress. Superb French Glacé, wide width, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d. per yard; or, £1 15s., £2 5s., £2 15s. the dress. Rich Gros Royal and Widows' Silks, 2s. 11d. and 2s. 6d. per yard; or, £1 15s. and Two Guineas the dress. Patterns sent free. Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London.

**THE MOURNING ATTIRE at PETER ROBINSON'S.** For First Mourning: Superior Skirts, with tucks of best Patent Crapè, £1 10s. and Two Guineas. Beautiful Silk Mantles, trimmed with Patent Crapè, One Guinea and £1 10s. Patent Crapè Bonnets, 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. Widows' Bonnet and Fall, Best Patent Crapè, 18s. 6d. Widows' Best Cape, 3s. 6d. Superior Paramatta, 1s. 6d., 1s. 10s. and 2s. per yard; Beautiful Barége Flounced Skirts (made up), One Guinea. Address Peter Robinson, Mourning Establishment, 103, Oxford-street, London.

**THE FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY,** established for the sale of MUSLINS and BAREGES, of every description of quality, at 16, OXFORD-STREET, have just received their SECOND IMPORTATION. The Variety is endless, the colours perfectly fast; many of the Designs are passing beautiful, and all of that ladylike character so peculiar to the French. The Price varies from 2s. the robe to two guineas. PATTERNS SENT FREE. 16, Oxford-street, near Tottenham-court-road.

**THE ARGYLE GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,** 246 and 248, BAKER STREET. D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY, Proprietors. Every Requisite for Mourning, COURT, FAMILY, or COMPLEMENTARY, At a Moments' Notice. D. NICHOLSON and CO.

**ROYAL CRYSTAL WAREHOUSES,** 61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 58 and 59, Paternoster-row. The LONDON, MANTLE, and SHAWL COMPANY beg to inform their numerous patrons and friends that their new premises are now open upon a scale of GRANDURE and MAGNIFICENCE, hitherto unattempted in the commercial world. They beg to call attention to several large lots of goods purchased for cash which they are now selling much under value.

For example:— 30,000 French Barége L'g Shawls, 15s. 9d. 18,000 Rich Paisley, 21s., woven in one piece. 13,700 yards Chequed and Stripe Glacé Silks, One Guinea for 15 yards. 19,740 richest quality, wide width, 25s. 9d., worth two guineas. Several Thousand Robes, 12s. 6d., worth one guinea. The Mantle Department is replete with every novelty; amongst which may be seen The celebrated Toga, Forming four mantles in one; And six of the most superb and costly designs, as chosen by her Majesty the Queen. Carriage entrance: 61 and 62, St. Paul's Churchyard. Wholesale entrance: 58 and 59, Paternoster-row.

**AT WARWICK HOUSE** every article is marked in plain figures, and Ladies will find that, while every facility will be offered for their ready inspection of a most beautiful collection of materials, the importunities to purchase (too frequent in this branch of trade) will never be permitted by the new firm of NICOLL, HAYNES, and SIMES, 142 and 144, REGENT-STREET.

**WARWICK HOUSE DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT.**—This is a new feature to the above Establishment, and will offer great facilities and saving of expense to Ladies, who may thus counterbalance the effects of an increased taxation by selecting their dresses from an immense assortment in the Lower Ware-rooms, and by having them made up in the new Upper Rooms by skilled artists, whose services are engaged. It is anticipated that this novel principle will be appreciated by the Patronesses of this Establishment, as it will be manifest that a considerable part of the ordinary expense and trouble may be saved. Ladies attending her Majesty's Drawing-rooms, and not having fixed town residences, will find boudoirs prepared for their use, and a private entrance in Warwick-street. NICOLL, HAYNES, and SIMES, 142 and 144, REGENT-STREET.

**THE WARWICK-HOUSE MANTLE.**—The configuration of this truly elegant garment has been registered (6 and 7 Vic. cap. 65); the price ranges from One Guinea upwards; but the cost is necessarily governed by the material used. Such can be bought in London only of NICOLL, HAYNES, and SIMES, 142 and 144, Regent-street.

**THE WARWICK-HOUSE DRESS.**—The design for this Robe has been carefully prepared for this Firm by one of the first Artists of the day. It is not only inexpensive; but is lady-like in its colouring, and particularly in the materials adapted for the season now commenced; this is also Registered 6 and 7 Vic., &c., and can be had only in London of NICOLL, HAYNES, and SIMES, 142 and 144, Regent-street.

**WARWICK HOUSE—FAMILY LINEN DEPARTMENT.**—By the above Advertisements it will be seen that the Sale of all Small wares is discontinued in this Establishment, and in their stead there is now concentrated a few but well-organised Departments. That for Household Linen is pre-eminently so; and to the Hotel-keeper, Publican, and Families, offers the following advantages:—viz., names, crests, or coats of arms may be worked into the design of all damask Table Linen, thus removing much liability of loss when sent to the laundress, or by other accidents. Sheets in pairs, and towels, &c., in dozens, ready hemmed (and marked if necessary), all of the best description, and at the most moderate prices. NICOLL, HAYNES, and SIMES, 142 and 144, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

**AT WARWICK HOUSE,** BRIDAL VEILS with Flouncings, and other Accompaniments of a Wedding Trousseau, are always on view. LACE and other MANTLES, for Fêtes and Dinners, en demi toilette. Also, IRISH POINT-LACE, in sleeves, habit-shirts, chemisettes, collures; and in Honiton Lace. BLOND LAPPETS, for her Majesty's Drawing-rooms, from six shillings and sixpence. NICOLL, HAYNES, and SIMES, 142 and 144, Regent-street.

**THE JUPON CLOCHETTE** is to be had only of Mrs. POTTS and SON, 26, Pall-mall.

**FORD and COMPANY,** MANTLE, SHAWL, and FUR WAREHOUSES, 34, Oxford-street, Four doors east of Newman-street.

**SHIRTS.—E. LODGE and Co's SHIRTS** (non-registered) surpass all others in three great requisites, viz., excellence of fit, material, and moderate prices. Six for 36s., or Six for 42s. Strongly recommended.—Address, 15 and 16, Strand, opposite the Golden Cross, Charing-cross.

**SHIRTS for BOATING and MORNING** Wear in all the New Designs and Colours, 20s. and 26s. the Half Dozen. Improved shape 31s. 6d. the Half Dozen. Patterns, drawings, &c., free on receipt of two stamps. RODGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

**SHIRTS (IMPROVED), 31s. 6d. and 37s. 6d.** the Half Dozen. They are cut upon a new principle and are the best fitting and wearing Shirts extant. Drawings, prices, and full particulars gratis, sent post free. RODGERS, NICKINSON, and BOURNE, Improved Shirt-makers, 59, St. Martin's-lane, Charing-cross.

**SHIRTS.—Patterns of the New Coloured** Shirtings, in every variety of Colours.—Upwards of 200 different styles for making FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, including Sprigs, Spots, Stripes, &c., sent post free on receipt of six stamps. Price 27s. the half dozen; if washed and ready for use, 29s. List of Prices and mode of self-measurement sent post-free.—Richard Ford, 33, Poultry.

**THE CORAZZA SHIRT.** CAPPER and CORAZZA having given great attention to perfecting this Shirt, can recommend it for fitting with a hitherto unattained. Any gentleman can have the Corazza, or any other form of Shirt, by sending measures taken tight—1. Round the Neck; 2. Round the Chest; 3. Round the Waist; 4. Round the Wrist; 5. The Height of the Wearer. Excellent Cotton Shirts, with Fronts, Collars, and Wrists of fine Linen, 6s. to 12s. each. Good Linen Shirts, of various fineness, 10s. to 35s. each. Additional, for Dress or Embroidered Fronts, 2s. to 100s. each. 36, Regent-street, St. James's, London.

**FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 10½d. per pair,** usual price 2s. 6d. Best Paris ditto, at 10½d. per half-dozen, sent post free. Fine French Cambric Handkerchiefs, at 6s. 6d. per dozen. Fine French Hemmed Stitche ditto, 7s. 6d. per half-dozen, sent post free. Address BAKER and CRISP, 221 and 226, Regent-street, London.

**GLOVES.—The best PARIS KID, at 2s. the pair.**—The nobility and gentry are respectfully requested to try our Paris Kid Gloves, at the Old Tower of Babylon, 41, Regent-circus, Piccadilly. Country orders punctually executed.

**LADIES' PREPARED PARIS KID BOOTS,** with Military Heels, in the first style of Parisian elegance, price 10s. 6d. per pair: 15s. different lengths and widths to fit from. With double soles or elastic side springs, 2s. extra. Only to be obtained at BIRD'S, 86, Oxford-street.

**FLEURS or COIFFURES de PARIS.—G. W. JONES,** 101, Oxford-street, corner of John-street, is constantly receiving a succession of NOVELTIES in ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FLUMES, and HEAD-DRESSES, expressly suited to Court, Dinner, and Evening Dress, to the selection of which Ladies are respectfully invited.—N.B. 101, Oxford-street.

**THE LADIES' BROWN SILK UMBRELLA,** 7s. the French myrtle green and Napoleon blue, 12s.; and the London smoke, of pure Italian silk, 19s., are worthy inspection; and, being manufactured on the premises, are warranted. Gingham umbrellas, 2s.; alpaca, 7s.—JOHN CHEEK, 132C, Oxford-street.

**LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS.**—This Garment, so much used and so highly approved of for Home and Continental Travelling, may be had of the Maker, J. PHILIPS, 57, High-street, Shrewsbury. P.S.—Directions for measuring, patterns of material, and list of prices, sent post free, on application.

**A SINGLE STAY,** Carriage Free To any part of the Country. On receipt of a Post-office Order. Waists measure only required. Drawings sent on receipt of a postage stamp. The Paris Wave Stay (white or grey) .. 10s. 6d. per pair. The Elastic Bodice .. .. 12s. 6d. C. and H.'S ELASTIC BODICE, with ample fastening in front, is strongly recommended by the Faculty. Highly approved by experienced persons, within ten miles of London, free of expense. CARTER and HOUSTON, Stay Manufacturers and Importers, 6, Blackfriars-road (near the Bridge); and 5, Stockwell-street, Greenwich. Established 1812.

**LADIES' READY-MADE LINEN.**—A large stock, in every variety of quality and fashion, constantly on hand at WHITELOCK and SONS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitting Warehouse, Strand, opposite the Church, near Somerset House. The following are recommended as really good articles, made from Horrocks' patent long-elastic—Chemises, 3s. 9d.; ditto, trimmed, rich work, 3s. 9d.; drawers, 2s.; ditto, with rich work, 2s. 10d. and 3s. 6d.; night dress, a frilled, 3s. 6d.; French pattern, 4s. 6d. and 4s. 9d.; with rich work, 6s. 9d. and 7s. 9d.; night-caps, 1s. 6d., 2s., and 3s. 6d.; dressing gowns, 8s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. Any article made to order at the same prices. Outfits on the most economical scale.

**LADIES' and CHILDREN'S CHOICE** READY-MADE LINEN, Invalid Under-Clothing, Hosiery, and Economical Family Home and Colonial Outfitting Establishment.—T. HUGHES and CO., 203, Regent-street. Six Chemises, 11s.; Petticoats, 12s.; Night Dresses, 17s.; If prepaid, sent with price list, tall free; or, if desired, experienced assistants despatch throughout the country, with samples of requisites, plain, moderately, or richly trimmed, for Trouseaux, India, and Family Colonial Outfits; including richly-printed Flannel and Foulard Silk Robes à Déjeuner, fashionable Juvenile and Infant's Clothing, and trimmed Modest Basinettes. Spécialité for Equestrian Habits, and their unique "Bouquetin Manroque Equestrian Trousers."

**THE GREATEST NOVELTY of the** SEASON.—The CASIATO, or Folding Bonnet, a new invention, for which J. and E. SMITH have her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, combines convenience with elegance—it is packed in a case 1½ inches deep, thus dispensing with a bonnet-box; it is plain or trimmed in the highest fashion; prices moderate.—To be seen only at J. and E. SMITH'S elegant Show-rooms, 151, Regent-street, opposite Beak-street, London.

**HER MAJESTY'S DRAWINGROOMS.**—Magnificent COURT TRAINS, at SHEATH'S, 254, Regent-street. The new Cardinal Robes (colours), rose and silver, sky and ditto, grey and ditto, Fifteen Guineas, usually sold at Twenty-five Guineas; beautiful gold and silver Gothic Moiré, Nine and a-half Guineas, usually sold at Fifteen Guineas; very elegant Brocatelles, Moiré Antiques, and rich Brocade Robes, from Four and a-half Guineas. N.B. Extraordinary bargains in real Brussels lace.—Address, W. W. Sheath, 254, Regent-street.

**CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE,** Bedsteads, Bedding, Easy Chairs, &c.—JAS. HULBERT has always on SHOW, of his own manufacture, one of the largest, cheapest, and best-assorted STOCKS in London, at 161, Strand, near Somerset House.—N.B. No charge for packing country orders.

**CARPETS, CURTAINS, CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNITURE,** Parquet Bedding, &c., may be obtained in profuse variety, and for prices defying competition, at HOWITT and COMPANY'S Galleries and Warehouses, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

**CARPETS.—LUCK, KENT, and CUM-MING,** No. 4, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, having purchased largely before the great advance, are enabled to offer a large portion of the STOCK at the OLD PRICES. Carpet Silks and Worsted Damasks, Tabourets, &c., at very great reductions; Turkey Carpets, Floor-cloth, &c.

Established in 1778. CAPPER, SON, and CO., 63, GRACECHURCH-STREET, CITY, LINEN DRAPERS to the QUEEN, and Manufacturers of

**INFANTS' BASSINETTES,** Baby Lises, Children's Dresses, and Ladies' Under Clothing, for Home, India, and the Colonies. All parcels sent carriage-free within the range of the London Parcels Delivery Company. Parcels of £3 value free of railway carriage throughout the Kingdom. LISTS, with PRICES, sent, POST-PAID, by application, as above, or to CAPPER, SON, and MOON, 164, REGENT-STREET, LONDON. (nearly opposite New Burlington-street.)

**BEEES and BEEHIVES.—MARRIOTT'S** newly ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of BEEHIVES is now ready. Forwarded for penny stamp. Marriott's Humane Cottage Beehive, for taking honey without destroying the bees, is best for practical use.—Marriott, City Warehouse, 24, Fish-street-hill, London-bridge.

**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,** prepared for Medicinal Use, in the Loffoden Isles, Norway, and put to the test of Chemical Analysis; has been found an effective Remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, and all Scrofulous Diseases. Messrs. ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO. have the honour of informing the Medical Profession and the Public generally that they have opened an Establishment at No. 77, Strand, for the exclusive sale of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil, for which they have been appointed Sole Agents and Consignees in the United Kingdom and the British Possessions.

The marvellous effects of the Cod Liver Oil, and its superiority over every other remedy for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Gout, Chronic Rheumatism, and all kinds of Scrofulous complaints, are now too generally admitted by the most eminent practitioners to require any detailed exposition, a brief statement of the claims to public support of the peculiar preparation now first introduced into this country will naturally be looked for. Dr. de Jongh, a Dutch physician of eminence, has, as it were, exclusively devoted himself, for upwards of four years, to a series of scientific researches into the nature and properties of this invaluable medicine. His works, recording the results of his investigations, have been translated into most of the European languages; by universal admission, they are regarded by the Faculty as the standard authority upon the subject; and, in addition to having obtained the spontaneous approval and the most flattering testimonials from some of the most eminent medical men and scientific chemists in Europe, including the names of Berzelius, Liebig, Woechler, Jonathan Pereira, and Fouquier, they have been rewarded by his Majesty Leopold II., the King of the Belgians, with the large gold medal of merit, and by his Majesty William III., the King of the Netherlands, with a silver medal, specially struck for the purpose.

Dr. de Jongh's elaborate researches and practical observations have demonstrated the superior efficacy of this Cod Liver Oil, which effects a cure in a much shorter time than the higher cod oils. His series of therapeutic experiments with the various kinds of Cod Liver Oil have invariably proved the light brown to contain iodine, of the nature of chole, volatile acid, and the elements of the bile—impurities the colour to the Oil, and deemed amongst its most active and essential principles—in larger quantities than the pale oil manufactured in England and Newfoundland, which, by its mode of preparation, is in a great measure deprived of these active principles.

So strikingly beneficial have been the results attending the use of the preparation to which Dr. de Jongh has awarded the preference, that in Holland and Germany, where this remedy has been prescribed for upwards of thirty years by the Faculty for Rheumatism, Gout, and Scrofulous Diseases, and of late years with signal success for Consumption, the pale or rather the yellow oil, in favour of which, owing to its long use, and to its being considered in a very titling degree more palatable, there existed a deep-rooted prejudice, has almost totally disappeared. In France and Italy, where its introduction is of more recent date, Dr. de Jongh's oil is already held in the highest repute amongst the most distinguished practitioners, and is in most extensive demand on the part of the public.

From every cask of Cod Liver Oil prepared according to Dr. de Jongh's directions, a sample is taken and submitted by him to the most careful chemical analysis prior to its being exposed for sale. By this means, the Faculty and the Public in general may rest assured of being able to procure the purest and most efficacious Cod Liver Oil; and this medicine, no longer exposed to the influence of accidental causes or foreign ingredients, capable of destroying, altering, or paralyzing its effects, will be able to assert its full rights, and maintain the ground it has so deservedly acquired.

A pamphlet, by Dr. de Jongh, with detailed remarks upon the superiority of the light brown oil, directions for its use, cases in which it has been prescribed with the greatest success, testimonials, will be forwarded gratis, on application. The bottles containing the oil are labelled, and bear Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, to which particular attention is requested. Directions for use accompany every bottle.

The following are selected from some of the leading Medical and Scientific Testimonials in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil:—

BARON LIEBIG, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Giessen, &c., &c. "Sir, I have the honour of addressing you my warmest thanks for your attention in forwarding me your work on the chemical composition and properties, as well as on the medicinal effects, of various kinds of Cod Liver Oil. "You have rendered an essential service to science by your researches, and your efforts to provide sufferers with this medicine in its purest and most genuine state must ensure you the gratitude of every one who stands in need of its use. "I have the honour of remaining, with expressions of the highest regard and esteem, "Yours sincerely, "DR. JUSTUS LIEBIG. "Giessen, Oct. 20, 1847. "To Dr. de Jongh at the Hague."

The late Dr. JONATHAN PEREIRA, Professor at the University of London, author of the "Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics," &c. "My dear Sir, I was very glad to find from you, when I had the pleasure of seeing you in London, that you were interested commercially in Cod Liver Oil. It was fitting that the author of the best analysis and investigations into the properties of this Oil should himself be the purveyor of this important medicine. "I feel, however, some diffidence in venturing to fulfil your request, by giving you my opinion of the quality of the Oil of which you gave me a sample; because I know that no one can be better, and few so well, acquainted with the physical and chemical properties of this medicine as yourself, whom I regard as the highest authority on the subject. "I can, however, have no hesitation about the propriety of responding to your application. The oil which you gave me was of the very finest quality, whether considered with reference to its colour, flavour, or chemical properties, and I am satisfied that for medicinal purposes no finer oil can be procured. "With my best wishes for your success, believe me, my dear Sir, to be very faithfully yours, (Signed) "JONATHAN PEREIRA. "Finsbury-square, London, April 16, 1851. "To Dr. de Jongh."

Dr. FOUQUIER, Professor at the University of Paris, Physician to his Majesty Louis Philippe, &c. "Dear Sir and Honoured Colleague, I must begin by thanking you for your polite attention in sending me your work; and must, furthermore, openly acknowledge that you have rendered an eminent service to science, by acquainting practitioners with the cause of the frequent irregularity in the effects of the Cod Liver Oil, and directing their attention to proper choice. You have thereby preserved to science the use of a medicine that might have fallen into utter discredit, in consequence of its unaccountable inaction in some cases. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure that I pay my tribute of well-merited praise to the successful efforts of the learned physician and chemist, whose researches and whose truth have cost him no many sacrifices, and who has shown us the way of rendering highly efficacious the administration of one of the most powerful medicines we are acquainted with. "Accept the assurance, most honoured colleague, of my sincere expression of gratitude and regard. (Signed) "FOUQUIER. "Paris, Nov. 12, 1847. "Physician to the King. "To Dr. de Jongh at the Hague."

Sold wholesale and retail by Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, sole Consignees and Agents for the United Kingdom, and British Possessions; retail at their West-end Branch, 95, New Bond-street; and by most respectable Chemists and Dispensaries of Medicines in town and country, at the following prices, in bottles:—

IMPERIAL MEASURE. Half Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4



## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

Just published, 1 vol. 8vo. 656 pp., 12s.  
**THE DIVINE DRAMA of History and Civilisation.** By the Rev. JAMES SMITH, M.A.  
 CHAPMAN and HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in 3 vols.  
**MISS PARDOE'S NEW NOVEL,**  
 REGINALD LYLE.  
 "We consider 'Reginald Lyle' to be equal, if not superior, to any novel written by a woman in the English language."—Illustrated London News, May 6.  
 HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, Successors to Henry Colburn, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

A Second Edition is now ready, in three Volumes, with Portrait of the Author, and other Illustrations, of  
**ATHERTON.** By Miss MITFORD.  
 Author of "Our Village," &c.  
 Also, now ready,  
**AUBREY.** By the Author of "Emilia Wyndham," "Two Old Men's Tales," &c.

**SAM SLICK'S NEW WORK, THE AMERICANS AT HOME,** or, PEOPLES, and PRICES. Edited by the Author of "Sam Slick," three Volumes.  
**EDWARD WILLOUGHBY.** By the Author of "The Discipline of Life," &c. (Just ready).  
**PHEMIE MILLAR.** A Scottish Story. By the Author of "The Kinnearns."  
 "We feel obliged to the Author for giving us such a fresh, pleasant story as 'Phemie Millar.'"  
 HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers (Successors to Henry Colburn), 13, Great Marlborough-street.

Just published, 12mo. cloth, 3s.  
**THE DAYS IN PARADISE: in SIX LECTURES.** By the Rev. JOHN N. PEARSON, M.A., late Incumbent of Trinity Church, Cambridge Wells.  
 London: THOMAS HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly.

Just published, Fourth Edition, 8vo. price 12s.  
**LIGHT in the DWELLING; or, a Harmony of the Four Gospels.** With very short and simple remarks adapted to Reading at Family Prayers, and arranged in 365 Sections for every day in the year. By the Author of "Peep of Day," "Near Home," &c.  
 Also,  
**A SMALL EDITION of the SAME WORK.** Ninth Thousand. 12mo. price 8s.  
 London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

Second Thousand, fcap., cloth, price 7s. 6d.  
**EARLSWOOD: a Tale for the Times, and all Times.** By CHARLOTTE ANLEY.  
 By the same Author,  
**INFLUENCE.** Moral Tale for Young People. Fourth Edition. Fcap., cloth, 6s.

**MIRIAM; or, The Power of Truth.** A Jewish Tale. Eighth Edition. Fcap., cloth.  
 London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

One Vol., 12mo. price 7s. 6d.  
**THE TWIN PUPIL; or, Education at Home.** A Tale addressed to the Young. By ANN T. GRAY.  
 "More sound principles and useful practical remarks we have not lately met in any work on the much-treated subject of education."—Literary Gazette.  
 "The whole book may be safely committed to any hands, young or old, with a good hope that all may be interested and benefited by it."—Christian Observer.  
 London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly.

Just published, fcap., price 5s. 6d.  
**FOOD for MY FLOCK: Sermons preached in Havant Church.** By T. GOODWIN HATCHARD, M.A., Rector of Havant.  
 "These sermons are marked by unaffected piety, great clearness of exposition, and a direct plainness of style and purpose which renders them pre-eminently practical."—Britannia.  
 London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly.

**FAMILY PRAYERS, WITH PETITIONS IN TIME OF WAR.** Just published, fcap., cloth, price 3s. 6d.  
**FAMILY PRAYERS for ONE MONTH.** By Various Clergymen. Arranged and Edited by the Rev. CHAS. HODGSON, M.A., Rector of Barton-le-Street, Yorkshire. Abridged Edition. To which have been added, Prayers for Particular Seasons, and Petitions in Time of War.  
 Amongst the Contributors are his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Rev. Chancellor Ralston, the Venerable Archdeacon Sandford, Rev. J. Haldane Stewart, Rev. Charles Bridges, Rev. C. A. Thurlow, the late Rev. E. Bickersteth, &c., &c.  
 London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly.

**CHURCH SERVICES: Hon. Miss GRIMSTONE'S** Arrangement of the Common Prayer-book and Lessons.  
 The peculiar advantage of this arrangement consists in having the entire Morning and Evening Service, printed in a large clear type, in two portable volumes, one for the Morning and the other for the Evening.  
 The following are the prices:—  
 Royal 18mo. morocco, elegant .. .. £1 15  
 Ditto ditto plain .. .. 10  
 Royal 32mo. morocco, elegant .. .. 14  
 Ditto ditto plain .. .. 11  
 London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly.

**THE HOLY LAND.** Second Edition, corrected and enlarged, crown 8vo. cloth, 10s. 6d.  
**THE LAND of the MORNING: A Record of Two Visits to Palestine.** By H. B. WHITAKER CHURTON, M.A., Vicar of Ickleham, Sussex. Chaplain of the Lord Bishop of Chichester, and late Francher of the Charter House.  
 "Mr. Churton's volume may be recommended especially as a book for families, who will find much to quicken and deepen the spirit of true religion."—Christian Observer.  
 "The volume is pervaded by a spirit of deep piety, and it will be an agreeable and profitable companion to all students of the Sacred Volume. Its details are, throughout, most interesting; and the engraving by which it is illustrated are in all cases extremely well executed, and in many instances are eminently beautiful. We should say that, from the elegance of the volume it would be a very appropriate gift to young persons of piety, who are habitual students of the Bible."—English Review.  
 London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly.

Just published, Third Edition, 12mo. price 6s.  
**LEILA at HOME; a Continuation to "Leila in England."** By ANN FRASER TYLER.  
 By the same Author,  
**LEILA; or, The Island.** Fcap., cloth, 5s.  
**LEILA IN ENGLAND: a Continuation of "Leila; or, The Island."** Fcap., cloth, 6s.

**MARY and FLORENCE; or, Grave and Gay.** Fcap., cloth, 5s.  
**MARY and FLORENCE at SIXTEEN.** Fcap., cloth, 6s.  
 "These works are excellent. Miss Tyler's writings are especially valuable for their religious spirit. She has a just position between the Rationalism of the last generation and the Puritanism of the present; while the perfect nature and true art with which she sketches from juvenile life show powers which might be more ambitiously displayed, but cannot be better bestowed."—Quarterly Review.  
 London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly.

**THE NEW NOVEL.** Now ready, at all the Libraries,  
**IRON COUSIN (The.)** By Mrs. COWDEN CLARKE, Author of "The Concordance to Shakespeare." London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., Farringdon-street.

**THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESSFUL WORK SINCE "UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."** Price 1s. 6d., fancy cover, by A. Crowquill.  
**LAMPLIGHTER (THE).** NOTICE.—The extraordinary success of this work bids fair to equal even "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Twenty Thousand of our edition having been sold in a fortnight. It is the opinion of one and all who have read it, that the glowing eulogiums passed on the "Lamp-lighter" by the American press are only what its merits deserve, and there is no doubt its sale will be equal to any book ever issued in England.  
 As there are other editions, care should be taken in ordering to specify "Routledge's Unabridged Edition."  
 London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., Farringdon-street.

**THE NEW MILITARY NOVEL.** Now ready, at all the Libraries,  
**PHILIP ROLLO.** By JAMES GRANT, Author of "The Romance of War," &c.  
 "Much of the story lies on the shores of the Baltic, which gives it an especial interest at the present moment. Altogether we think our readers will have reason to thank us for encouraging them to read 'Philip Rollo' for themselves."—Athenaeum.  
 "Mr. Grant has produced an admirable novel—the interest of his story never flags."—Penny Magazine.  
 "Philip Rollo" will be most acceptable wherever it circulates."—Bell's Messenger.  
 London: GEORGE ROUTLEDGE and Co., Farringdon-street.

Now ready, price 1s., uniform with "Yankee Humour," "Too Clever by Half," &c., &c.  
**LAUGHS I HAVE PUT A PEN TO: Fun Jottings.** By N. PARKER WILLIS, Author of "Pencilings by the Way," "Summer Cruise in the Mediterranean," &c. "Mr. Willis has produced a piquant and descriptive of scenes and incidents in a light off-hand way than perhaps any other American writer since Washington Irving."—Athenaeum.  
 London: SAMUEL ROWE, 114, Chancery-lane; and to be had of all Book-sellers, and at Railway Stations.

## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

**NEW NOVEL, BY THE AUTHOR OF "CHARLES AUCHESLER."** Just published, and may be had at all the Libraries, in Three Volumes,  
**COUNTERPARTS; or, The Cross of Love.** London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

**MR. RUSKIN'S NEW WORK.** Now ready, in crown 8vo. with 15 Plates drawn by the Author, price 8s. 6d., cloth.  
**LECTURES on ARCHITECTURE and PAINTING.** By JOHN RUSKIN, Esq., Author of "Modern Painters," "Seven Lamps of Architecture," "Stones of Venice," &c. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Now ready at all the Libraries, in two vols., fcap., cloth, 10s. 6d.,  
**JULIAN; or, The Close of an Era.** By L. F. BUNGENER, Author of "The Priest and the Huguenot," &c. ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

This day, 8vo. cloth, gilt, price 5s. 6d., post free, 5s. 6d.,  
**LETTERS from the NILE.** By J. W. CLAYTON, 13th Light Dragoons.  
 London: THOMAS BOSWORTH, 215, Regent-street.

Just published,  
**THE ROUTES to AUSTRALIA, Considered in Reference to Commercial and Postal Interests.** With a Map and Distance Tables, Explanatory of Routes. Price 1s. 4d., per post, 1s. 6d.  
 London: EDWARD STANFORD, Colonial Bookseller, 6, Charing-cross.

**CANADA: Its Present Condition, Prospects, and Resources.** Fully Described for the Information of Intending Emigrants by WILLIAM HUTTON, a Resident Agriculturist in that Colony for the last Twenty Years. Now ready, price 1s. 4d., per post, 1s. 6d.  
 London: EDWARD STANFORD, Colonial Bookseller, 6, Charing-cross; who will forward his Catalogue of Work on Emigration, on application, enclosing One Stamp.

Just published, fcap., 8vo. 2s. 6d., cloth.  
**THE GREAT SACRIFICE; or, The Gospel according to Leviticus.** By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. This forms the First Companion Volume to the "Sabbath Morning Readings."  
 London: JOHN F. SHAW, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-row.

**FAMILY COMMENTARY.** The Gospels complete in Three Volumes. 18s., cloth.  
**MANNA in the HOUSE; or, Daily Expositions of the Gospels:** especially adapted for reading at Family Worship. By the Rev. BARTON BOUCHIER, M.A. St. Matthew and St. Mark, 6s.; St. Luke, 6s.; St. John, 6s.  
 London: JOHN F. SHAW, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-row.

Price 1s. 4d., by post, 1s. 6d.,  
**HOW to SKETCH from NATURE; or, Perspective and its Application.** By NEWTON FIELDING, formerly Teacher of Landscape Painting in the family of his late Majesty the King of the French.  
 London: BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street.

Second Edition, price 1s. 4d., per post, 1s. 6d.,  
**ORNAMENTAL LEATHER WORK: A Compend and Clear Explanation of the Art known as the Imitation of every description of Old Oak Carving.** By EMELE DE CONDE. Illustrated with Engravings on Wood.  
 London: BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street.

Just published,  
**HAMPSTEAD HEATH: a Group of Rustic Figures and Donkeys;** being Studies for black and white or coloured Chalks. Sizes, 22 inches by 17. Lithographed in two tints, by N. E. Green. Price: plain, 2s.; coloured, 3s. 6d. Also, uniform with the above, **THE WHITE-MOUSE BOY.**  
 London: BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street; and of most Artists' Colourmen and Printers.

Just published, in cloth, 4s., the Seventh Edition of  
**THE MANUAL of BOOK-KEEPING; or, Practical Instructions to the Manufacturer, Wholesale Dealer, and Retail Tradesman, for keeping and balancing their books in an easy and simple manner.** To which is added, for the use of Schools and Young Persons, a complete set of Account Books for an entire Year. By an Experienced Clerk.  
 London: GEORGE BELL, Fleet-street.

**SHAW'S FAMILY LIBRARY.** This day is published, fcap. 8vo. price 1s.,  
**NICHOLAS I., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias.** A brief Memoir of his Life and Reign. With Notices of the Country, its Army and Navy, and present prospects. By the Rev. HENRY CHRISTMAS, M.A.  
 Published on the 1st of April.

**THE MODERN MYSTERY; or, Table-Tapping, its History, Philosophy, and General Attributes.** By J. G. MAC-WALTER, Author of "The Scarlet Mystery." London: JOHN F. SHAW, Southampton-row, and Paternoster-row.

**MURRAY'S BRITISH CLASSICS.** The new Volume of this Series of Standard Editions of English Authors contains the 3rd Volume of CUNNINGHAM'S EDITION of GOLDSMITH'S WORKS, and is now published; and the 4th Volume, completing the Work, will be ready in May.  
 Albemarle-street, April 29, 1854.

Now ready, price 21s., with 15 highly-finished Coloured Plates, and numerous Wood Engravings (or with Supplement and four additional Plates, 5s. extra),  
**THE ROSE GARDEN.** By WILLIAM PAUL, of the Nurseries, Chesham, Herts.  
 "Infinitely the best book ever written on the culture of the rose."—Botanic Garden.

By the Same Author, price 1s.,  
**AN HOUR with the HOLLYHOCK.** FINE, STEPHENSON, and SPENCE, 33, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

**DR CUMMING'S LECTURES.** This day, price 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s. 6d.,  
**SIGNS of the TIMES; the Moslem and his End, the Christian and his Hope.** By the Rev. JOHN CUMMING, D.D. Complete Edition.  
 Also,  
**THE FINGER of GOD.** Fourth Edition. 2s. 6d.  
**CHRIST OUR PASSOVER.** Uniform.  
 The COMFORTER. Ditto.  
 ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

**OKER'S LAW of TURNPIKE ROADS.** This day is published, 12mo. 12s. cloth.  
**THE LAW of TURNPIKE ROADS; comprising the whole of the GENERAL ACTS now in force; the Recent Acts as to the Union of Trusts, for facilitating Arrangements with their Creditors, as to the Interference by Railways with Roads, their Non-Repair, and enforcing Contributions from Parishes, &c. &c., practically arranged.** With Cases, Copious Notes, all the necessary Forms, and an Elaborate Index. By GEORGE C. OKER, Author of the "Magisterial Synopsis," and the "Magisterial Formulary," &c.  
 London: BUTTERWORTHS, 7, Fleet-street, Law Publishers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

**WHARTON'S ARTICLED CLERKS' MANUAL.** Seventh Edition. This day is published, 12mo. 14s. cloth.  
**A MANUAL for ARTICLED CLERKS,** containing Courses of Study as well in Common Law, Conveyancing, Equity, Bookkeeping, and Criminal Law, as in Constitutional, Roman-Civil, Ecclesiastical, Colonial, and International Laws, and Medical Jurisprudence; a Digest of all the Examination Questions, with the New General Rules, Forms of Articles of Clerkship, Notices, Affidavits, &c., and a List of the proper Stamps and Fees; being a comprehensive Guide to their Successful Examination, Admission, and Practice as Attorneys and Solicitors of the Superior Courts of Science.  
 Edited by J. J. S. WHARTON, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Author of "The Law Lexicon," &c.  
 London: BUTTERWORTHS, 7, Fleet-street, Law Publishers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

**HAMEL'S LAWS of the CUSTOMS.** This day is published, royal 8vo. 16s. cloth.  
**THE LAWS of the CUSTOMS, consolidated** by Direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury (16 and 17 Viet. c. 106 and 107), with a Commentary, containing Practical Forms, Notes of Decisions in Leading Customs Cases; Appendix of the Acts; and a Copious Index. By FELIX JOHN HAMEL, Esq., Solicitor for her Majesty's Customs.  
 London: BUTTERWORTHS, 7, Fleet-street, Law Publishers to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

**MANUAL of SCIENCE and ARTS, and PHOTOGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.** No. II. with complete MAY I, and contains Two Lithographic Plates, numerous Wood Cuts, and a mass of information on Photography and General Science. Published Monthly. Price 6d. 8vo. 34 pp. A Second Edition of No. I. in the press.  
 London: WHITTAKER and Co.

**THE NATIONAL DRAWING-MASTER.** "A work we can safely recommend."—Art Journal. Containing Copies, Drawing-paper, Rules, &c. Enables any one for 6d. monthly, to rapidly acquire the Art.  
 ACKERMAN and Co., 96, Strand.

**MODELLING in LEATHER.—PLAIN DIRECTIONS; also, PRACTICAL DESIGNS.** By Mrs. ROSE GILBERT. Post free, for Sixteen Stamps each. Imimitable Specimen at the Bazaar, Counter 127. All the materials supplied, 12, Boho-square—the only practical establishment in London.  
 SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co.

## NEW BOOKS, &amp;c.

Fifteenth Thousand (revised), price 1s.,  
**THE RESULTS of the CENSUS of GREAT BRITAIN in 1851; with a Description of the Machinery and Processes employed to obtain the Returns.** By EDWARD CHESHIRE. "The contents have a lasting interest."—The Times.  
 London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.  
 "Sold by all Booksellers, and at all the Railway Stations."

In stiff wrapper, price 1s.; per post, 1s. 4d.,  
**THE ART of MODELLING WAX FLOWERS** Fully Explained. With Accurate Patterns for various Flowers. By Mrs. SKILL. Also,  
**A TREATISE on MODELLING WAX FRUIT and FLOWERS.** By G. W. FRANCIS, F.L.S. Neatly bound and profusely illustrated. Price 2s. 6d.  
 London: BARNARD, 339, Oxford-street; where all necessary materials may be obtained.

Now ready, Third Edition, price 1s. 6d.; or, by post, 2s.,  
**LATERAL CURVATURE of the SPINE,** with its appropriate treatment. By CHARLES VERRILL, Esq. London: CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho; and of all Booksellers.

This day published, sent free by post for eight postage stamps, 7s. 6d.,  
**DEAFNESS: Mode of Self-cure for Country Patients,** by new and painless treatment; deafness of any kind relieved in half an hour; cured in a few hours; instant relief from those unpleasant noises in the ears. Dr. HERBERT MANFRED, Surgeon Aurist, Member of the Edinburgh Royal College of Surgeons.

Just published, Fifth Edition, price 5s.,  
**ON the LOSS of TEETH; and as now Restored by the NEW PATENT SYSTEM of SELF-ADHESION and CAPILLARY ATTRACTION,** without Springs, Wires, or Ligatures. The invention is of importance to many persons, and those interested in it should read this Treatise.  
 Sold by all Booksellers; or sent free by post by Mr. HOWARD, 17, George-street, Hanover-square.

**MR. GUTHRIE'S SURGICAL WORKS.** Fifth Edition, revised to 1854.  
**COMMENTARIES in SURGERY—On Injuries of the Head, Chest, and Abdomen; on the Great Operations of Amputation; on Wounds of Arteries, and the Principles of their Treatment; on Compound Fractures, Mortification, Gun-shot Wounds, &c.**  
 In the press.  
**On the DIAGNOSIS and TREATMENT of CATARACT at an EARLY PERIOD,** with the Operations adapted for Different Cases of Disease.  
 WM. RENSHAW, 356, Strand.

Just ready, 8vo. price 5s. 6d., illustrated with numerous cases,  
**ON MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS,** more especially when arising from functional derangement of the Liver, Stomach, Heart, Kidneys, and other organs; or from the effects of tropical climates, Intemperance, &c. By ALFRED B. MADDOCK, M.D., formerly Resident Physician and Proprietor of the Marine Luminous Asylum.  
 SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and Co., Stationers'-hall-court; H. Baillière, 219, Regent-street.

**DR. JAMES BRIGHT ON DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.** Just published, Second Edition, post 8vo. cloth, 7s. 6d.,  
**ON DISEASES of the CHEST and AIR-PASSAGES.** With a Review of the several Climatic Residences recommended in these Affections. By JAMES BRIGHT, M.D.  
 London: JOHN CHURCHILL, Princes-street, Soho; and T. Hatchard, Piccadilly.

In one thick volume, the Eleventh Edition, with Additions, price 16s.,  
**MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE.** Describing the Symptoms, Causes, and most Efficacious Treatment of Diseases; with a Collection of approved Prescriptions, &c. Forming a Comprehensive Medical Guide for the Clergy, Families, and Emigrants. By T. J. GRAHAM, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.  
 "Undoubtedly the best medical work for private families in the English language. It is invaluable."—Literary Times.  
 "Of all the medical guides that have come to our hand, this is by far the best—for fullness and completeness they all yield the palm to Dr. Graham's."—Banner, August, 1853.  
 Published by SIMPKIN and Co., Paternoster-row; Hatchards, 187, Piccadilly; and Tegg and Co., 85, Queen-street, Chancery-lane. Sold by all Booksellers.

**THE DAILY NEWS:** LONDON MORNING PAPER, price 6d.  
 The Leading Liberal Journal, the advocate of free commerce and of all sound reforms.  
 In the extent and value of its General News—in the accuracy of its Law Reports, and in the varied mercantile and commercial information contained in the City, Railway, and Monetary Articles—this Paper is unsurpassed.  
**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS AT THE SEAT OF WAR.—ITS FOREIGN NEWS IS RELIABLE and IMPARTIAL.**  
 An exclusively Early Report of Shipping in the Indian Seas is supplied to it by every Overland Mail; and contains  
**THE ONLY DAILY MINING REPORT,** with List of Prices.  
 It EXCLUDES ALL OFFENSIVE ADVERTISEMENTS.  
 It is strictly independent, and though younger by more than sixty years than any of its contemporaries, this Paper has, by consistency and early information, achieved for itself a character and position not inferior to any.  
 To be ordered of any Bookseller or Newsmen in the kingdom; or at the Office, 10, Boulevard-street, Fleet-street, London.  
 N.B. If difficulty be experienced in obtaining the Paper by evening post at a reduced price, the Publisher will, on application, furnish the names of news-agents ready to supply it, at 19s. 6d. per quarter, paid in advance by Post-office order.

**LAMBERT'S MAP of the SEAT of WAR.** "It would be difficult to produce a Map more satisfactorily distinguished by the merits of clearness in printing, and accuracy in arrangement. It cannot but be eagerly welcomed by our intelligent population."—Sun. "It is an easily intelligible, accurate, and complete delineation of a region with which every one should now be as familiar as with the map of England or Palestine."—Nonconformist.  
 "We have already found it of great use, for reference; and can confidently recommend it to our readers; for it is, in our opinion, the most useful Map of the Seat of War yet published."—York Herald.  
 London: DOBBS, KIDD, and Co. Edinburgh: Menzies. Newcastle: Lambert, and all Booksellers.

**RARE BOOKS MSS.—G. GANCIA'S** FIRST CATALOGUE FOR 1854, to be had on application on sending one penny stamp—G GANCIA'S GENERAL CATALOGUE of one of the finest and most important collections of rare books ever offered to amateurs by any bookseller, consisting of about 10,000 works. Entered at Stationers' Hall. The volumes black letter, fine manuscripts (some of the 13th century), block-books, printed upon vellum, romans de chevalerie, early poetry, the rarest Aldines and Elzevirs, novellieri, facetious, early mysteries, chronicles, early travels, languages of South America, books on hunting, &c.; first editions of the most important works in Italian, French, Spanish, and Greek authors, &c. Nearly 2000 volumes have been bound by Bazouquet, Nodding, Daru, Cape, Bedford, Clarke, and Hayday. Will be sent to amateurs on forwarding six postage stamps to G. Gancia, 73, King's-road, Brighton. "Macaroni; ou, Histoire de la Pécie Macaronique chez tous les Peuples, avec Extraits, Notices," &c., par M. Octave Dolepierre, et publié par G. Gancia. 1 vol., 8vo. price 8s. or by post, 9s. This very important and interesting work has been reviewed by sixteen different periodicals with great praise.

**TO CLERGYMEN, DISSENTING MINISTERS, &c.—G. LACY and CO.** beg to inform Clergymen and other Gentlemen, that they have just published MORGAN'S SIMPLIFIED PENNY BANKING SYSTEM; being a complete set of Books for Penny Banks and Provident Institutions connected with Schools and Places of Worship; so arranged as to prevent errors, save time, and avoid trouble—one line giving depositor's name and credit, and another for the receipt. Entered at Stationers' Hall. Specimens forwarded free of expense, by applying to G. Lacy and Co., Printers and Booksellers, Warwick.

**FIELD'S WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and CHRISTENING PRESENTS,** at the Great Bible Warehouse, 65, Regent-street, corner of Air-street. Splendid Illustrated Large Type FAMILY BIBLES, one guinea; Rich Velvet CHURCH SERVICES, in morocco look-cases, for 15s.; Elegant POCKET REFERENCE BIBLES, with Commentary and Maps, and rims and clasps, 10s. 6d.; the Complete Bible and Prayer, bound in morocco, with rims and clasps, 9s. 6d.; also the Bible and Prayer, 2 vols., with clasps, 2s. 6d. suitable for children.—John Field has the largest, cheapest, and best Stock in the kingdom.—65, Regent-street.

**CHILDREN'S BOOKS, PUZZLES, &c.—**The largest Selection is at the Juvenile Book Depot of C. and T. HATCHARD PALMER (late Harvey and Darton), 55, Gracechurch-street, City. A new catalogue of Children's Books sent on application.

**DELIZY'S FOREIGN NEWSPAPER** and ADVERTISING OFFICE, 1, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.—Orders received for Books, Prints, Music, &c. Foreign Agency. Translations in all Languages.

**LITHOGRAPHY.—Messrs. DAY and SON,** Lithographers to the Queen, having built suitable and most extensive premises, larger and more appropriate than any other establishment in the world, are now prepared to carry out with greater perfection and despatch, and more economically, all those higher branches of artistic Lithography for which they have so long been pre-eminently celebrated. Colour-printing, as perfected by them, is rendered available, from the rapidity and economy with which it is produced, for every purpose of illustration, either fac-similes of pictures or book plates; likewise to the production of pattern-books, show-cards, &c. Every description of engineering, drawing, plan work, and all kinds of commercial work, executed for professional persons or the trade, with a rapidity and superiority of style hitherto uncombined. Estimates given.—17, Gatte-street, Lincoln's-lun-the-d.

## NEW MUSIC, &amp;c.

**A HEALTH to the OUTWARD BOUND.** A New Song, written by the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. Composed by GEORGE BARKER. Price 2s.  
 CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**D'ALBERT'S "GEORGETTE."** The last WALTZ by this popular composer. Just published, exquisitely illustrated in colours, Solo or Duet, 4s.  
 CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**D'ALBERT'S "LINNOCENCE" POLKA.** Now first published, beautifully illustrated, Solo or Duet, 3s.  
 CHAPPELL, 50, New Bond-street.

**THOSE DISTANT BELLS: Ballad.** By BRINLEY RICHARDS. Just published, beautifully illustrated, price 2s.; postage free for twenty-four stamps. This exquisite melody is also published with sacred words, entitled "What bells are those so soft and clear?"—HAMMOND, 9, New Bond-street.

**PEACE, a Sacred Song; also the favourite HYMN, NEARED to THREE (Third Edition, 1s.)** by W. R. BRAIN. "Exquisite words, and both melody and harmony strikingly beautiful."—Review.  
 CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., London and Brighton.

**ISAAC WALTON'S ANGLING SONGS,** Gratia—"The gallant Fisher's Life," music by Mendelssohn; "As inward Love," music by Neukomm; just published.  
 JOHN CHIEK, 1320, Oxford-street, and all music-sellers and booksellers.

**JACK and the BEARSKIN—a SONG for the FLEET.** By SAMUEL LOVER. This admirable Song is in the happiest vein of the popular author, and is appropriately received with thundering applause when sung by Mr. E. L. Hume in the "Songs and Sayings" of Samuel Lover. Price 2s. Postage free.  
 London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

**NEW SONG. THE MERRY LITTLE SPRITE.** By the Composer of "Will you Love me then as now?" "A Young Lady's No," "Norah Moore," &c. Price 2s. (sent postage free). This lively and pretty song will rival in popularity "I'm a merry laughing Girl," by the same talented Composer.  
 London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

**LILLY BAKER.** Seventh Edition. 2s. Post free.  
**KITTA KATTA KYNO.** 2s. Post free.  
**THE 'COON HUNT.** 2s. Post free.  
 "The best comic songs written these twenty years."—Observer.  
 GAY & Co., 6, Conduit-st., Regent-st., and 67, Paternoster-row.

**VILKINS and his DINAH,** as sung by Mr. ROBSON (with his Portrait), and all the correct words to Music, price 2s. Also the "Vilkins and Dinah Folks and Quadrille," 3d. each. The three pieces, free by post, for fifteen stamps. Published only in the MUSICAL BOUQUET, at the Offices, 192, High Holborn; and 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster row. Complete Catalogue gratis.

**CHEER, BOYS, CHEER! Far upon the Sea,** Long Parted have we been, and Mighty Niagara, 6d. each. To the West, to the West! Land, Land, Land! and three others, at 3d. each: forming the whole of the Songs in Mr. Russell's Entertainment of the Emigrant's Progress, and are the only correct and authorised Cheap Editions. Published in the MUSICAL BOUQUET, at the Offices, 192, High Holborn; and 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row.

**BEETHOVEN'S BAGATELLES, 2s.,** in the PIANISTA for MAY, No. 169. Beethoven's 21 Waltzes, 2s., in No. 165. Beethoven's 5 Sonatas, viz.—the Adieu Sonata and Op. 54, 2s.; in 166; the Moonlight Sonata and Op. 27, in 167, 2s.; Pathétique Sonata and Op. 79, in 168, 2s. The Six Sonatas sent post free for 78 stamps.  
 GAY, 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and 67, Paternoster-row.

**NORMA, 2s., RIGOLETTO, FIDELIO,** DMR FREISCHMUTZ, LUCRZIA, DON PASQUALE, BARRIÈRE, and Sixty other Operas, full music size, for Piano solo, in the "PIANISTA," only, 2s. each, post free for 30 stamps. LE PROPHÈTE, HUGUENOT, ERNANI, LUCIA, &c., each.  
 GAY, 5, Conduit-street, Regent-street, and 67, Paternoster-row.

**VILKINS WALTZ and POLKA,** with Life-like Likenesses of the Ghostly Dancers, as they reappeared in the Back Garden, and Musical Introduction, delineative—A la Meyerbeer—of their Resuscitation. All for Threepence, in DAVIDSON'S MUSICAL TREASURY, No. 705—No. 691 of which popular Work contains the only perfect Edition of the renowned Song "VILKINS and his DINAH," with all the extra Verses, the Chorus harmonised, and full-length Portrait in Colours. Price only Threepence. 19, Peter's-Hill, St. Paul's; 20, Paternoster-row; and, on order, of all Booksellers.

**JULIEN and CO.'S MUSICAL PRESENTATION and CIRCULATING LIBRARY** combined. Subscribers to this library can select their music from upwards of 500,000 separate pieces, and 3000 volumes of music. Terms of subscription, three guineas per annum. The principal feature which distinguishes this library from all others is, that the subscribers, besides being liberally supplied on loan during the year with all standard and new vocal and pianoforte compositions, are also presented with three guineas' worth of music every year gratis, which may be selected by themselves during the term of subscription. Prospectuses forwarded (free) on application to JULIEN and Co., 214, Regent-street.